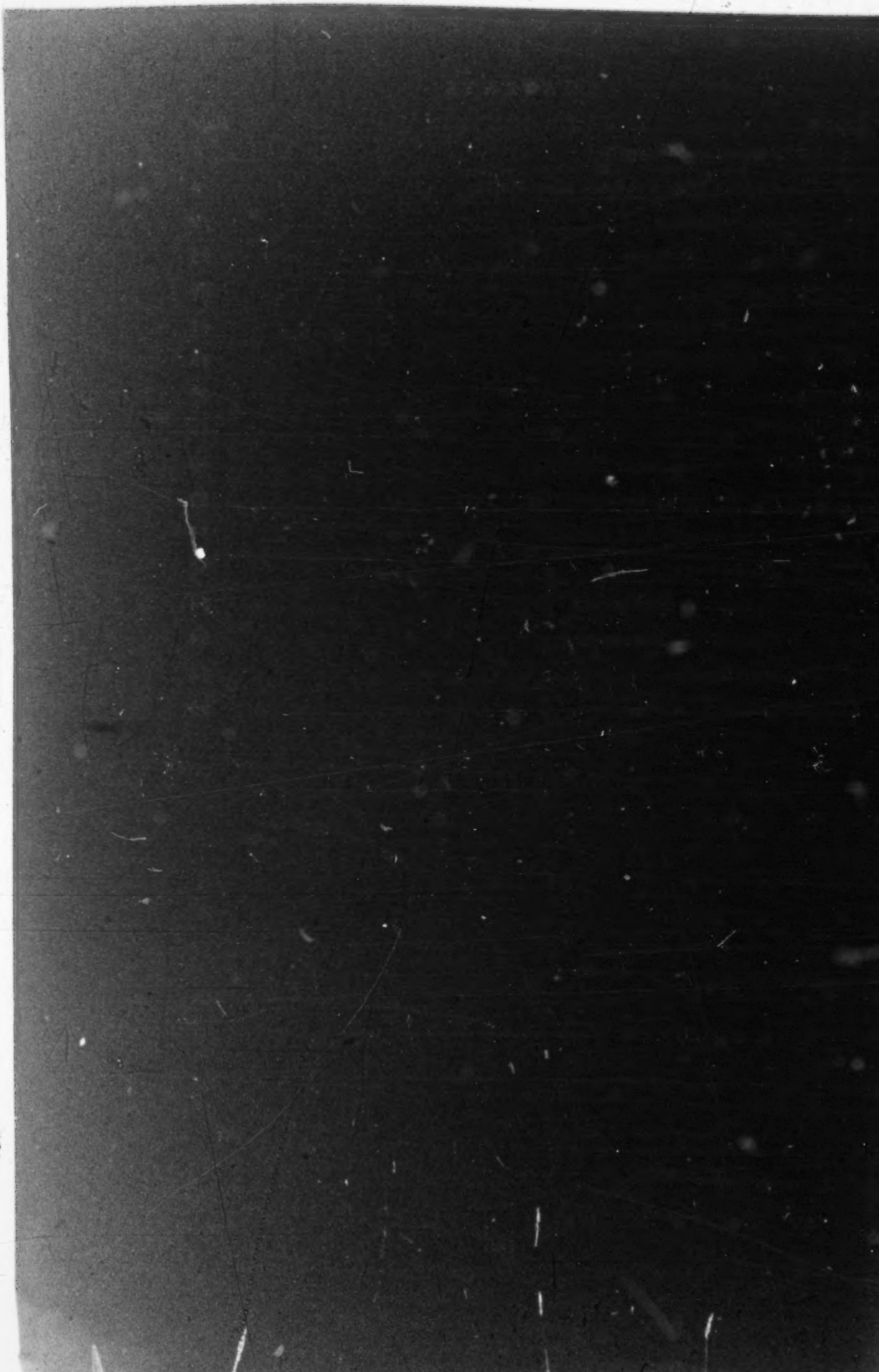
WESTERN STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1970–74

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
Joint Library
Washington, D. C. 20431
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

CONTENTS

Chapters		*Page*
I	Introduction and Objectives	1
II	The Western State Economy since 1962	6
III	Primary Production	9
IV	Industrial Development	35
V	Transport System	39
VI	Water and Sewerage	41
VII	Health and Medical Services	43
VIII	Education	45
IX	Other Economic and Social Services	49
	1. Town and Country Planning	49
	2. Social Development	50
	3. Rural Employment Promotion	51
	4. Information	52
	5. Electricity Development	54
	6. General Administration	54
X	Financing the Plan	56
XI	Implementing the Plan	60



LIST OF APPENDICES

		Page
I	Rice Cultivation	63
II	Maize Cultivation	64
III	Cost of Establishing a model Poultry Farm	65
IV	Cost of Establishing Breeding and Multiplication Centres	67
V	Primary Production—Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.	68
VI	Agricultural Projects—Western Nigeria Development Corporation.	70
VII	Total Estimated cost for Primary Production	72
VIII	Industrial Development—Summary of Projects	72
IX	Existing Industrial Projects—W.N.D.C.	73
X	New Industrial Projects—W.N.D.C.	73
XI	Total Estimated cost for Industrial Development	74
XII	Western State Road Programme	74
XIII	A. Water and Sewerage Schemes	75
	B. Water and Sewerage Schemes—Summary	77
XIV	Medical and Health Services Projects	77
XV	Education Programmes—Summary	78
XVI	Town and Country Planning Projects	79
XVII	Social Development Projects	79
XVIII	A. Electricity Development Projects	80
XIX	Pilot Project for Rural Employment Promotion	82
XX	Pilot Project for Rural Employment Promotion—Government Contribution.	83
XXI	Projected Capital Receipts of Statutory Corporations	84
XXII	Recurrent Revenue and Expenditure 1964–65 to 1973–74	84
XXIII	Total Capital Receipts, 1970–74	85
XXIV	Total Capital Expenditure by Sectors	86

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

The Western State of Nigeria has had the experience of planned economic development for a decade and a half. The first effort began with the 1955–60 Development Plan whose main objective was 'to increase production in the Region both agricultural and industrial, so as to bring about a steady rise in income and the standard of living.' The 1955–60 plan was basically an infrastructure plan since it concentrated attention on social services and infrastructure in accordance with the belief that 'the primary function of a Government is the provision of those public services without which individual effort and initiative would be futile—education and health services, water, electrical energy and that net-work of communication—without which private enterprise could not flourish.' Accordingly, the main objectives of the plan were:

(*i*) a rapid expansion of educational and health services;

(*ii*) the strengthening of the productive capacity of the region's economy;

(*iii*) the maintenance of a higher level of recurrent revenue over recurrent expenditure.

The 1960–65 Planning Experience

2. The policy objectives of the 1960–65 Western Region Development Plan were guided and influenced by the experience gained from the implementation of the preceding plan. Accordingly its main objectives were:

(*i*) to ensure that there is useful and worthwhile employment for all;

(*ii*) to ensure that food supplies keep pace with increase in population and that the people are better fed;

(*iii*) to contribute to the maintenance of a favourable national balance of payments; and

(*iv*) to ensure that the people are actively and whole-heartedly engaged in the development effort.

1962-68 National Development Plan

3. The 1960–65 Plan was restructured and projected into the 1962–68 Western Region Development Plan to fit into the plan period agreed by all the Governments of the Federation. The overall economic objectives however remained basically the same but were further expanded upon and made consistent with the character and direction of the Region's economy. The main objectives were:

(*a*) To increase production, both agricultural and industrial so as to bring about a steady rise in income and the standard of living of the people.

(*b*) To ensure the above, a target of 4½ to 5 per cent annual increase in real terms in the National Income of the Region would be pursued.

(*c*) To modernise agriculture and accelerate industrialisation.

(*d*) To diversify the economy through diversification within agriculture and away from agriculture.

(*e*) To ensure a large expansion in employment opportunities.

(*f*) To use and strengthen the community development spirit as a medium of fostering economic progress.

(*g*) To strengthen the private sector—domestic and foreign—through the encouragement of private enterprise and initiative.

Planned Expenditure and Performance

4. The 1962–68 Plan envisaged a capital expenditure programme of £90.3 million, 50 per cent of which was expected to come from foreign sources. As at 31st March, 1968, total capital expenditure in the public sector stood at 65 per cent of planned expenditure. It is significant that this high percentage was attained in spite of the fact that foreign loans and grants contributed only about 15 per cent. The following tables give a breakdown of planned and actual expenditure of the Plan:

TABLE I

Planned Expenditure and Performance: 1962/68

	£'000		£'000	
SECTORS	*Planned Expenditure*	*Percentage of Total*	*Actual Expenditure*	*Percentage of Total Expenditure*
(*a*) Primary Production	18,439	20.4	13,838	20.9
(*b*) Industrial Production	22,240	26	8,667	13.1
(*c*) Electricity	1,500	1.7	5,756	8.7
(*d*) Transport	6,350	7	6,843	10.3
(*e*) Water Supply	9,853	10.9	7,920	11.9
(*f*) Education	12,855	14.2	8,960	13.5
(*g*) Health	1,636	1.8	2,597	3.9
(*h*) Town Planning and Country Planning	9,280	10.3	3,549	5.3
(*i*) Social Development	3,010	3.3	671	1.0
(*j*) Home Affairs and Information	773	0.9	341	0.5
(*k*) Judicial	442	0.5	304	0.4
(*l*) General Administration	1,114	1.2	5,670	8.6
(*m*) Fiscal Obligations	1,600	1.8	1,039	1.5
TOTAL	90,287	100.0	66,155	100.0

TABLE II

Revenue for Financing the Plan

Sources	*Planned Revenue 1962–68*	*Actual Revenue 1962–68*	*Percentage of Actual Revenue*
	£,000	*£,000*	
(*a*) Recurrent Budget Surplus	11,500	9,762	15.4
(*b*) Grants from the Marketing Board	10,000	13,332	20.0
(*c*) Loans and Grants			
(*i*) Internal	—	17,701	27.9
(*ii*) External	45,000	9,910	15.9
(*d*) Deferred Payment	—	5,552	8.7
(*e*) Reimbursement	—	4,800	7.5
(*f*) Other Internal Capital Receipts	3,500	2,245	3.5
(*g*) Western Nigeria Lotteries	200	200	0.3
(*h*) Uncovered Gap	19,900	—	—
Sub-Total	90,300	63,562	100.0
Add Internal resources of Corporations	—	7,311	—
Sub-Total	90,300	70,873	—
Less deficit in fund as at 1st April, 1962 £4,365,000	—	4,365	—
Less receipt in respect of the Sapele Bridge £363,000	—	363	—
TOTAL	90,300	66,145	—

5. Inferences from the preceding tables include the following:

(*i*) Even though the revenue accruing from recurrent budget surpluses was encouraging, it could be much better. Over the years, the contribution of this vital source of revenue has been decreasing and subsequently faded out with effect from 1966–67. In 1962–63, recurrent budget surplus was £4.5 million; 1963–64, £1.9 million; 1964–65, £2.66 million; 1965–66, £0.7 million; 1966–67 and 1967–68 nil. The worsening situation is revealed by the fact that deficits on the recurrent budget were recorded for 1968–69 and 1969–70 financial years!

(*ii*) Grants expected from the Western Nigeria Marketing Board was originally put at £10 million over the Plan period. Although this figure was revised to £5 million annually to make up for shortfalls in Government revenues in relation to increasing capital expenditure, a total of £13.3 million was received during the period. Although contributions to the development effort by the Marketing Board is largely determined by world market prices, a realistic producer-price policy, based not on

political considerations, but on the need to marshall revenue for further development would yield the expected annual revenue of at least £5 million over the next Plan period.

(*iii*) Expectations have not been fulfilled in respect of external finance. Although it was anticipated that 50 per cent of the financing would be from external sources, total foreign financing had only been about 15 per cent.

(*iv*) Much of the success of the Plan can be attributed to what was raised from internal sources by way of domestic savings, loans and Federal Government reimbursements.

(*v*) At the beginning of the Plan period, the balance in the Capital Expenditure and Development Fund was £5.4 million. It has since witnessed sudden and irrational movements. On 1st April, 1963, it stood at a deficit of £246,000, but rose to £58,000 as at 1st April, 1966 and reached another peak of £1.3 million in April 1967. By the end of the 1967–68 financial year, it stood again at a deficit of over £800,000. The position however improved substantially in the subsequent year reaching another peak of £2.5 million as at 1st April, 1969.

Background to the 1970–74 Development Plan

6. In preparing the development plan of the Western State, one major consideration was the civil war in the country and the adverse effects that it has had on the economy generally. It is often thought that only the areas directly affected by military operations have suffered from the current civil war and that all would be well provided that the damages can be replaced or reconstructed. The civil war did however affect economic activities of all the States of the Federation. Apart from damages to infrastructure, particularly roads, bridges, railway lines and telecommunication, more evident perhaps in the war zones, there have also been substantial damages to human resources, inter-and intra-State trade and commerce, etc. There have also been problems of social dislocation reflected in a larger number of refugee and settler problems. The restrictions that have had to be imposed on the economy in order to finance the war operations also had their adverse effects. The view is held therefore that the post-war reconstruction and development of the economy should not be conceived narrowly as one of replacements of broken or damaged infrastructural facilities, but should be properly construed as part and parcel of overall State and National Development.

7. Besides, the bulk of the food for the rehabilitated and war affected areas would still have to be supplied for some time by the areas that are not directly affected by the war. Foreign exchange earnings which are needed for the imports of materials, machineries, etc., for use in the war-affected areas, have to be secured by ensuring a steady and in fact a higher rate of exports both in the agricultural and in the industrial sectors by those areas where such productive capacities have not been entirely disrupted by the war. It is clear therefore that unless the economies of all the States of the Federation are made to grow and sustain the phenomenal expenditures that would have to be incurred after the war, reconstruction to the extent desirable would be an empty dream.

Review of the Economy

8. The economy of the Western State is inextricably tied to the economy of the Federation. Factors, such as the current civil war, have affected adversely not only its rate of growth but also have necessitated a re-direction of emphasis. One of the main problems that would invariably be faced in the post-war period, for example, is that of rehabilitation and re-settlement both of ex-servicemen as well as of civilians. Also, the civil war had disruptive effects on food production and prices. It has therefore become necessary and urgent for swift action to be taken not only to increase the quantity of food production but its quality and variety as well.

9. The general objectives of the Western State Development Plan 1970–74 shall be as follows:

(*i*) the attainment of a higher rate of growth for the economy by concentrating investments on the directly productive sectors with special emphasis on projects with the highest rates of return;

(*ii*) to create and enlarge upon the employment opportunities in the state so as to provide gainful employment for a greater proportion of the populace;

(*iii*) to maintain and improve upon essential social services such as health, education and water supply compatible with the desired rate of growth and the need to extend such services to the rural areas;

(*iv*) to ensure a much higher rate of growth in the food production sector in order to assure general price stability and curb inflationary tendencies;

(*v*) to co-operate with the Federal and other State Governments in the re-settlement and rehabilitation of displaced and disabled persons.

10. These objectives all have a common base and purpose—that of improving the lot of the ten million people of this State by raising their standards of living through increased output and the use of consumer goods and services for education, health and other activities necessary for a better fulfilment of life. The ultimate objective therefore is the improvement of Man and of his environment.

CHAPTER II

THE WESTERN STATE ECONOMY SINCE 1962

11. The first National Development Plan, 1962–68 was launched at a most propitious time indeed. The economy of the country was bouyant, the political climate was relatively stable and the future looked even brighter and re-assuring. Particularly for the Western State, the period preceding 1962 had been one of intense activity and progress in all sectors. In the field of education for example, the free primary education which had been launched in 1955 had got to a good start with a phenomenal increase in the number of children attending school. Agriculture also had a big boost particularly in export crops and the development of dairy and livestock. The basic infrastructure for industrial development, particularly in the provision of transport and communication, health and water supplies were either laid or in the final stages of development. The tempo in the growth of all sectors in 1962 can partly be seen in the growth of expenditure in the public sector for the immediately preceding period and thereafter. For example, recurrent revenue rose from £14.4 million in 1955–56 to £24 million in 1961–62, whilst recurrent expenditure doubled over the same period, from £10 million to £20 million. Capital expenditure over the same period showed an even more spectacular increase, from £5.2 million in 1955–56 to £13.3 million in 1961–62.

12. Soon after the plan was launched however, the former Western Region was plunged into a series of crises, mostly political in nature, but having such widespread effects as to throw some of the basic assumptions of the Plan out of gear. One of such assumptions was political stability, the absence of which created fears and uncertainties making the investment climate more unattractive. Although the crises later spread beyond the confines of the Western Region, some of its major adverse effects were entirely localised. For example, foreign aid to the Western State which stood at over £600,000 in 1962–63 dropped to £100,000 in 1964–65. Although the National average of total external receipts to the public sector stood at 25 per cent over the 1962–68 Plan period, the average realised by the Western State was only 15 per cent.

13. The civil war which began in 1967 and lasted till early 1970 contributed largely in making an already bad position, even worse. The combination of these various factors have contributed to a greater deceleration in the rate of growth of the Western State economy. There is therefore a clear need to rejuvenate the economy and to ensure that it maintains at least the national average growth rate of the national economy. To achieve this, the Government sector must invest heavily in the next plan period and design policies such as would ensure maximum growth and development.

14. In order to have a clearer picture statistically of the State's economy, an attempt was made to compute the State's Gross Domestic Product both by aggregate and by sectors for the period 1959–60 to 1969–70. The purpose of the exercise was to enable planners prepare a General Development Programme based on aggregate projections consistent with the possible targets of development in the economy. In undertaking such a diagnosis, an examination was made of the previous patterns of development over a period of years with a view to understanding the various dynamic factors which have played a prominent part in the growth process. It was also felt that from a study of the Gross Domestic Product over such a period

of time, it would be possible to obtain realistic patterns of growth that have been achieved in the past or can be achieved in the future if certain policy decisions are taken. It was felt for example that it would be possible to ascertain not only the rate of growth that have been achieved in the past but also the level of investment required to assure the attainment of that rate of growth.

15. One major difficulty that was experienced in the adoption of this technique was the gross inadequacy of relevant primary data that are necessary to make the exercise meaningful. There was heavy reliance on the figures of the Federal Office of Statistics which have computed national figures of the Gross Domestic Product from which an attempt was made to derive the State's Gross Domestic Product. Such computations, based on derivations and secondary data are fraught with considerable dangers and make the programming technique difficult and partially unreliable. There were obvious gaps in the projections of demand, productivity rate, capital formation, the product capital ratio, consumption statistics, inter-industrial relations, etc. In spite of these difficulties, however, a rough estimate of the State's Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost was arrived at which was very close to the figures arrived at independently by other methods by Doctor Adebayo Adedeji and Doctor O. Teriba. In the light of these various studies, the quantum of the Gross Domestic Product was calculated at £341.1 million as at the beginning of 1970–71 financial year.

16. In the light of the preceding analysis and having regard to the experience over the last decade, it is safe to assume that the economy of the Western State will grow at no less than 6 per cent per annum on the average over the Plan period. This rate of growth coincides with the rate agreed to at the national level for the national economy over the 1970–74 Plan period. It is possible that this rate may even be exceeded if the current restrictions on consumption and export of capital leading to a higher savings rate is partially retained and also if the inflow of foreign aid (foreign savings) is substantially increased following the end of the civil war. With an assumed capital/output ratio of 2.5, also based on performance during the last Plan and the agreement reached by all the States of the Federation, the Western State would need to invest at least 15 per cent of her Gross Domestic Product annually in order to generate a compound rate of growth of 6 per cent per annum. With the quantum of the Gross Domestic Product calculated at £341.1 million as at 1970–71, the following projections of the Gross Domestic Product and the Gross Fixed Investment (G.F.I.) can be made for the period 1970–71 to 1973–74 as in the table below:

TABLE III

Projected Gross Domestic Product and Gross Fixed Investment

Year	*G.D.P.*	*G.F.I.*
1970–71	341.1	51.2
1971–72	358.2	53.7
1972–73	376.1	56.4
1973–74	394.9	59.2
TOTAL	—	220.5

17. It follows that the total fixed investment for the four-year period will be £220.5 million. Out of this sum, it is expected that £88.2 million.* or 40 per cent will be allocated to the Public Sector including state-owned statutory corporations, companies and local government councils, whilst the remaining £132.3 or 60 per cent will be accounted for by the private sector. Here, it is worthwhile to point out that although the plan envisaged an investment of £132.3 million by the private sector, there is no clearly defined development programme for this vital sector. The major difficulty has been the lack of necessary machinery, production statistics, investment targets and other data without which effective planning for the private sector in a free and mixed economy cannot be undertaken. The performance of the private sector during the last plan however gave much hope that the target of 60 per cent envisaged for the sector would again be widely exceeded. To this end, every encouragement will continue to be given to the private sector with a view ot ensuring that it takes an increasing share of the many investment opportunities that are bound to occur in a post-war boom economy.

18. The foregoing projections no doubt have their deficiencies especially for an economy that so much lacks adequate original data. There is also the basic assumption inherent in aggregate projections for programming which is that the economic development and growth of an economy can be measured and determined by the increase in per capita income and production. This is clearly an over simplification since there are other elements which help in the growth process and without which the economy itself cannot develop. However, there is now no doubt that increase in per capita income and product is a pre-requisite of development and that it could very well be used as a starting point in the growth process. Besides, and having regard to the issues raised in the earlier paragraphs, it is necessary to have as a target a rate of growth for the economy of the Western State which would be much higher than what has been attained during the 1962–68 Plan period.

*The gross expenditure in the public sector based on the summation of the costs of all the projects amounts to £87.16 million (*see* chapter X), which is 39.6% of the gross fixed investment in the public and private sectors. The divergence is due to approximations in percentage allocations as between the public and private sectors.

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Introduction

19. The Western State of Nigeria has great potentialities in agriculture, for it is endowed by nature with good natural resources for producing a wide variety of crops and livestock for the domestic and the export markets. Its forests are rich in valuable timbers, its soil and climate are suitable for growing a wide variety of crops, many of which are in demand in the export market. One-third of the land area is savannah which is suitable for producing food crops and livestock. It has good rivers, creeks and an ocean front for fishing. It is easy to see therefore why agriculture accounts for 60 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product and provides employment for about 60 per cent of the population of the State.

20. To bring higher living standard and faster development, agriculture will continue to receive priority treatment in the plan period, and its over-all objectives will be:

(*a*) to increase the production of a variety of food-crops for the rapidly increasing population and its changing tastes;
(*b*) to mechanise and modernise production of our export crops and increase their quantum, quality and variety in order to strengthen the country's foreign exchange earning power;
(*c*) to ensure adequate and uninterrupted supply of raw materials for the local agro-based industries;
(*d*) to provide greater employment opportunities in agriculture by the development of small and large farms;
(*e*) to develop low cost high quality animal products for the good health of the common man;
(*f*) to improve the existing institutions and facilities such as the agricultural research centres, credit facilities, storage facilities, marketing facilities and machinery hire pools, etc., in order to accelerate the tempo of our agricultural revolution.

21. Agricultural Education will also receive attention and will be geared towards providing the needed man-power for agricultural development. To this end, the newly established Institute of Agricultural Research and Training will see to the training of the junior and intermediate cadres of agricultural workers while the professionals will continue to be recruited from the universities. Opportunities for regular in-service-training will be provided for all technical and senior staff to enable them keep abreast of latest developments in their respective fields. Farmers training programmes which are now becoming a regular feature at the farm institutes will be intensified.

SECTION I

FOOD PRODUCTION

22. The food production programme is aimed at achieving a staggering increase in the quantity of the basic foods in the State to ensure sufficient food in-take for the rapidly growing population. In this connection, vast expansion of the existing crop-areas will be undertaken; farmers will be encouraged to make increasing use of fertilisers and high yielding disease resistant seeds; and special cropping programme within the farm settlement schemes will be intensified.

23. Besides, much of the drudgery entailed in traditional farming will be alleviated through increased mechanization of our agriculture. Towards this end, the Federal Government made a grant of £687,000 to this State in 1969, specifically to purchase tractors and ancillary equipment. Part of the grant, phased over the period of three years, has been used to purchase some 160 tractors, each within the range of 45 to 55 horse-power. To speed up mechanisation of our agriculture, the farmers will be organised into co-operative groups where possible to make it easy for them to own and make use of tractors and other farm equipment. Appendices I and II are very illuminating on the economics of growing maize and rice by a given co-operative unit or group. Furthermore, storage, marketing and distribution of food crops will be perfected and expanded to the advantage of both producers and consumers. It is hoped that over the plan period the gap between the actual and the required food production indicated in Table IV will have been bridged.

TABLE IV

DEFICIT IN PRODUCTION OF ITEMS OF FOODSTUFFS FOR WESTERN NIGERIA (MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING UNPUBLISHED DATA 1966)

	Value in £	*Price/Ton*	*Estimated Tonnage*	*Additional Acreage required for production*
Rice	617,880	60	10,300	10,300
Maize	24,720	35	706	1,400
Cassava	59,160	10	5,916	1,200
Gari	228,120	44	5,184	5,200
Groundnuts	33,300	35	950	4,840
Yams	100,000	20	5,000	1,200

Rice

24. Efforts will be stepped up to increase rice production in the State during the four-year plan period. The farmers in Oyo North, Ijesha North, Akoko and Ekiti Divisions where hitherto the crop has been given little attention will be encouraged to grow more rice. By the end of the Plan period, it is proposed to plant an addition of 145,000 acres of land at a total cost of £1,069,600. (*See* Appendix V). The annual phasing is as follows:

1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
25,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	145,000

25. Efforts will also be made to remove the bottle-neck in rice production processing by encouraging the establishment of many more processing mills and ensuring adequacy of needed spare parts. Moreover, a quality drive will be initiated by a team of barn machinery technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Maize

26. Besides considerable quantities that go into human consumption, the boost in the poultry industry over the last four years has increased beyond imagination the requirement for this crop. Since the land preparation facilities will be shared with rice, the centres of development will be the same. The target acreages for stimulated production are:

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Acres . . .	6,000	8,000	12,000	20,000	46,000
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Production .	88,600	118,160	177,240	295,000	679,000

The improved seedlings from these acreages will be distributed to the generality of farmers for planting.

Storage and Marketing

27. Provision of adequate storage facilities constitutes an important marketing function and will receive great attention in the plan period. Storage methods employed for staple food crops are still mostly primitive and lead to rather high losses through bacteria, insect and rodent attack. About a third to a half of the farmers' maize crop is lost through the activities of pests. It is gratifying to mention however that the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has had considerable successful experiments with the storage of maize and it is now possible to store maize crop for over twelve months without losing its original quality. Consequently the hope of increasing maize production by stepping up the production of the early maize which gives high yields and the possibility of keeping the surplus is now high.

28. The knowledge and experience now acquired about the drying and storage of maize are already being utilized and will be further utilized to devise excellent drying and storage facilities for rice, cowpeas and gari. At present the silos in common use are the aluminium or steel types, though these are susceptible to caking of the stored produce around the periphery. However, a beginning is being made with celular concrete silos which minimise this caking effect, and the plan period hopes to witness their intensive and extensive use, moreso, as all the materials used in construction of the concrete silos are available locally.

29. In addition to the foregoing, it is proposed to encourage the construction of farm storages in all the areas where conditions are good for rice and maize production, increase the storage capacities around the existing collecting centres, erect new ones where viable groups can be organised and establish the much needed city storages. Thus the silos or collecting centres in Egba and Egbado Divisions will supply the markets (holding stations) in Abeokuta, Ilaro and Agege; Shaki, Iseyin and Oyo will serve the holding stations in Ibadan, while Ado-Ekiti, Effon-Alaye, Igbemo, Owo and Ikare will feed the markets in Ado-Ekiti and Akure. During the first year of the Plan period, a total of fifteen silos for maize and eleven for rice are proposed at a cost of £2,300 per silo. The silos will be constructed in all the administrative divisions of the State, at a cost indicated in Table V and will accommodate 500 tons of grains each. On each site, one dryer complete with accessories will be built. Smaller silos made of steel or cellular concrete are to be imported to supplement the capacities of the silos built in each centre. The estimated cost of construc-

tion of these silos range between £3 10*s* per ton of grains for the 60-ton capacity concrete silo and £6 8*s* per ton for the 100-ton American Steel Silo. In all, a sum of £95,200 has been set aside for storage and marketing as shown in Appendix V.

(*a*) *Low Cost Drying and Storage on the Farms*. In the first year of the plan it is proposed to interest 155 maize and rice farmers in the low cost type of storage as shown in Table V below. Slight increases in the number of participating farmers are envisaged in subsequent years.

(*b*) *Expansion of Collecting Centres*. At present, groups of farmers are encouraged to patronise the silos erected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and this arrangement has been particularly successful in Egbado Division. In order to encourage farmers to produce top quality grain, it is proposed to introduce the grading system into the sale of maize crop.

TABLE V

Proposal for the establishment of Low Cost Dryer and Storage for the Plan Period

Divisions	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Egbado	20	25	25	30	100
Egba	10	10	12	12	44
Remo	4	5	5	5	19
Ijebu	4	4	4	5	17
Ibarapa	10	12	15	15	52
Oyo (N)	10	10	12	15	47
Oyo (S)	6	8	10	10	34
Oshun (NE)	5	6	8	10	29
Oshun (NW)	10	12	15	15	52
Oshun (S)	4	6	8	10	28
Oshun (C)	10	12	15	15	52
Ijesha (S)	6	8	10	10	34
Ijesha (N)	10	12	12	15	49
Ekiti (W)	10	12	12	65	99
Ekiti (N)	10	12	15	15	52
Ekiti (S)	6	8	10	10	34
Akoko	10	12	15	15	52
Owo	10	12	15	15	52
TOTAL	155	186	218	287	846
Cost at £20 per farm	£ 3,100	3,620	4,360	5,740	16,820

Cassava

30. During the Plan period, new, high yielding hybrid varieties of cassava will be introduced to farmers in the State. Nucleus cassava plantations will be established to supply adequate quantities of raw materials for the proposed starch and tapioca industries in the State. This will help in conserving scarce foreign exchange hitherto expended through the importation of starch.

31. There are at present three circles, each consisting of small acreages of multiplication plots of the high yielding variety 53,101 from where planting materials are distributed to farmers. Before the end of the Plan period, it is proposed to establish three commercial plantations totalling 10,000 acres. A sum of £102,000 has been earmarked for cassava production as shown in Table VI below.

TABLE VI

Proposed Acreages and Estimated costs of Cassava Production

		£
1970–71	Establishment of 400 acres multiplication at £25 per acre.	2,000
1971–72	Establishment of 1,000 acres multiplication at £5 per acre.	5,000
1972–73 (*a*)	Establishment of 1,000 acres multiplication at £5 per acre.	5,000
1972–73 (*b*)	Establishment of 8,000 acres commercial planting at £5 per acre.	40,000
1973–74	Establishment of 10,000 acres commercial planting at £5 per acre.	50,000
	TOTAL	£ 102,000

SECTION II
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

32. Fresh fruits and vegetables production will be stepped up, because of their protein, vitamins and mineral contents which are nourishing to the body.

Plantain and Bananas

33. Plaintains and bananas are two important food crops in the Western State. They thrive very well in the cocoa areas of Ife, Ondo, Ijesha, Akure and Ekiti Divisions. Apart from ensuring that plantains are in ample supply for local consumption, farmers will be encouraged to step up production for the export market. It is proposed to establish a 50-acre nucleus plantain plantation and a 10-acre plot of banana varieties at a total cost of £20,400 during the plan period. A phased-out programme for plantain and banana cultivation is as follows:

TABLE VII

Projected Production Programme for Plantains and Bananas

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
					£
(*i*) Cost of Establishment of 150 acres × 2 of plantation at £40 per acre.	6,000	6,000	—	—	12,000
Maintenance at £10 per acre	—	1,500	3,000	—	4,500
(*ii*) Cost of establishment of 30 acres × 2 of Banana variety collection at £40 per acre.	1,200	1,200	—	—	2,400
Purchase of Suckers at £10 per acre.	300	300	—	—	600
Maintenance at £10 per acre	—	300	600	—	900
TOTAL	7,500	9,300	3,600	—	20,400

Tomatoes

34. Tomato production has largely been left in the hands of local farmers. But with the increasing demand for locally grown tomatoes following the embargo placed on imported ones, Government has now taken great interest in its production. Efforts will be made to increase both its quantum and quality to meet local consumption requirements and ensure adequate raw-material for the proposed tomato-processing factory. An all-out campaign too will be mounted towards the eradication of diseases such as nematodes and fungi which render locally grown tomatoes unsuitable for use in the factory.

35. It is therefore proposed to develop three centres for seed multiplication and experimentation to produce new suitable varieties. In the second year of the Plan period, a 500-acre plantation will be cultivated. An estimated sum of £210,520 is being provided for this scheme in the Plan. Below is a phased-out programme of tomato production.

TABLE VIII

Projected cost of Tomato Growing

Operations	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
					£
Development of three Horticultural centres at £15,000.	30,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	165,000
Establishment of 100 acres of Nucleus Plantation at £84 per acre.	—	8,400	—	—	8,400
Establishment of 200 acres of Nucleus Plantation at £84 per acre.	—	16,800	—	—	16,800
Incidentals (10 per cent of costs).	3,000	7,020	5,000	5,300	20,320
TOTAL	33,000	77,220	50,000	50,300	210,520

Citrus

36. Citrus fruits are widely grown in many parts of the State especially in areas around Oyo Southern Division. Citrus is also grown on most of the Farm Settlements. During the plan period, it is proposed to encourage farmers to grow more citrus fruits by supplying them seedlings from nurseries which will be established in the various agricultural zones in the State. The development of commercial fruit production is necessary to ensure a regular supply of raw materials to the Lafia Canning Factory and to satisfy local consumption needs. The demand for oranges and grapes has been on a steady increase over the past few years as most people have come to recognise citrus fruits as valuable item of the diet. A sum of £320,000 has been set aside for citrus development in the State.

Pineapple

37. A sum of £194,800 has been allocated for pineapple cultivation to ensure regular and adequate supply of raw materials for the Lafia Canning Factory. The table below shows the acreages that will be put under cultivation and the estimated expenditure.

TABLE IX

Proposed Acreages and Estimated Costs for Pineapple cultivation

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total* £
(*i*) Establishment of 40 acres of sucker multiplication plot at £170 per acre . . .	6,800	—	6,800	—	13,600
(*ii*) Maintenance of multiplication plots at £40 per acre.	—	1,600	—	1,600	3,200
(*iii*) Establishment of 100 acres of pineapple Estate at £170	17,000	17,000	—	—	34,000
(*iv*) Maintenance of Pineapple Estate at £40 per acre .	—	4,000	4,000	—	8,000
(*v*) Establishment of 400 acres of Pineapple Estate at £170 per acre	—	—	68,000	68,000	136,000
TOTAL . . .	23,800	22,600	78,800	69,600	194,800

SECTION III

IMPORT SUBSTITUTION CROPS

38. In 1962, a new drive was initiated to increase the cultivation of import substitution crops like cotton, kenaf, sugar-cane, pop corn, cassava, tapioca and tobacco in the Western State to conserve the available reserve of foreign exchange. By and large, the efforts have been fruitful; however, there is still room for improvement.

39. The acreages of cotton grown by farmers over the last eight years have steadily increased, rising from 1,000 acres in 1962–63 to 10,000 acres in 1969–70 as shown in the table below.

TABLE X

Acreages of Cotton production from 1962–63 to 1969–70

	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1966–67	1967–67	1967–68	1968–69	1968–70
Acreage .	1,000	1,500	2,000	5,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	10,000
Seed Cotton Recovered (in tons) .	68	164	92	225	296	90	146	350

40. Government is fully aware of the need to expand the output of cotton to provide raw materials for the local textile industries, especially when restrictions have been placed on cotton material imports. It is proposed therefore to put 110,000 acres of land under cultivation during the Plan period.

41. A survey recently conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources shows that there are about 98,000 farmers ready and willing to grow cotton in the State. In the circumstances, it is to be expected that the intensified drive for increased cotton production will be a huge success.

Kenaf

42. With the present trend of a steady rise in the volume of export crops and the increasing demand for bag containers for export crops (such as cocoa, palm-kernel, cotton to mention a few) and foodstuffs like rice, beans, maize, and gari, the market for bags will continue to expand. There is no doubt that markets will be readily available for the hessian bags provided they are produced at competitive costs. Assistance will therefore continue to be rendered through the Institute of Agricultural Research and Training of the University of Ife in the field of research and seed multiplication. It is proposed to establish about 1,000 acres of Kenaf Plantation annually during the Plan period. Farmers will be encouraged and assisted to grow their own kenaf. Like Cotton, the production of this crop will supply employment in those area of the State where cash crops are not grown. The Nigeria Fibre Industries Company Limited will be intimately linked with kenaf growing drive as it is the sole buyer of kenaf which it uses in its sack manufacturing plant at Badagry. The following table shows the seed production targets

TABLE XI

Kenaf Seeds Production Targets

(acres)

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Seed Production targets	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Farmers' Targets	4,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	34,000
	5,000	9,000	11,000	13,000	38,000

SECTION IV

EXPORT CROPS

43. The economy of the Western State is intimately tied up with cocoa, palm oil and palm kernels. Other export crops include coffee, kola-nut and rubber, to mention a few. They earn a substantial proportion of the Nation's foreign exchange and are responsible for the bulk of the State Government's revenue. It is therefore desirable that their production should not only be maintained but expanded if the

pace of economic progress of the State is to be accelerated. Research will be conducted into the possibility of growing new export crops in order to increase the country's foreign exchange earning capacity. The proposed export crops programme is designed to:

(*a*) improve existing acreages of the crops by encouraging farmers through grants and subsidy schemes to adopt new techniques and replace unproductive trees with high yielding planting materials;

(*b*) encourage the increased plantings of the major export crops;

(*c*) establish small scale processing units, particularly for oil palm produce and rubber latex for farmers in organised groups, and

(*d*) develop new export crops in an attempt to increase the volume of the State's export crops and diversify its economy.

Cocoa

44. Cocoa is the most important export crop in the Western State, with an average annual production of about 200,000 tons from an estimated area of about 1.3 million acres. Well over 90 per cent of the crop is produced by small-holders. Black-pod disease, capsid pests and swollen shoot disease are a danger to the crop but they are being effectively combatted. There is of course the danger of a progressive decline in total production of cocoa for the reason that about 60 per cent of the existing acreage is nearing the end of their economic life. In order to maintain the present level of production and take advantage of the increasing world demand for the commodity, measures will be taken during the Plan period to:

(*a*) encourage new plantings on private lands and on Farm Settlements;

(*b*) improve and rehabilitate old cocoa farms having suitable soil;

(*c*) eradicate and control swollen shoot disease;

(*d*) establish cocoa nurseries so as to make available high yielding planting materials at subsidized prices to farmers;

(*e*) train farmers in the techniques of spraying against black pod disease and capsid pests;

(*f*) establish demonstration farms to teach farmers modern cocoa culture and how to process the produce for sale;

(*g*) subsidize the price of chemicals used for spraying against black pod disease and capsid pests;

(*h*) carry out soil survey to identify soil suitable for cocoa planting;

(*i*) provide credits for the establishment of cocoa farms on suitable soils and for the purchase of spraying equipment and chemicals; and

(*j*) secure an international agreement for stabilizing the price of cocoa in co-operation with the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company and the Marketing Boards so as to enhance the income of cocoa farmers.

45. Furthermore, the proposals for the Western Nigeria Cocoa Development Project prepared by the Western State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in collaboration with a team from the World Bank which visited the Western State between April 1953, and February 1970 will be implemented. The project is made

up of two stages, the first will encourage the efficient replanting of old unproductive cocoa farms on good soils, and the other, the new plantings with most modern techniques. The proposed project is however a continuation of the special Cocoa Scheme started in 1966.

TABLE XII

Special Cocoa Scheme, 1966–69

(*a*) *New Planting*	*1965*	*1966*	*1967*	*1968*	*1969*	*Total*
No. of Farmers=	241	479	589	—	650	1,959
Acreage	482	958	1,624	858	954	4,876
(*b*) *Replanting*						
No. of Farmers=	360	1,462	1,288	—	1,200	4,310
Acreage	360	1,462	1,515	680	1,206	5,223
TOTAL ACREAGE	842	2,420	3,139	1,538	2,260	10,099

46. The following proposals have been made for the Special Cocoa Project during the next four years.

TABLE XIII

Schedule of Acreages of New Planting and Replanting

Scheme Area		ACREAGES				
		1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Planting	Ilesha	650	1,500	1,500	4,500	8,150
	Akure	650	1,500	1,500	4,500	8,150
	£	1,300	3,000	3,000	9,000	16,300
Replanting	Ilaro	500	2,250	2,250	2,250	7,250
	Ibadan	700	2,250	2,250	2,250	7,450
	Ilesha	—	2,750	750	750	2,250
	Akure	—	750	750	750	2,250
		1,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	19,200
GRAND TOTAL		2,500	9,000	9,000	15,000	35,500

The cost of the project is shown in Table XIV below:

TABLE XIV

Estimated Cost of Executing the Scheme

New Planting	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
Seedlings	48,673	55,789	143,249	36,623	284,334
Loans	23,344	45,900	54,900	147,900	272,044
Chemicals	6,663	1,819	3,621	9,957	22,060
Operating Costs (Fuel maintenance of vehicles).	6,492	2,010	2,130	5,780	16,412
Purchase of vehicles (tractors and Land-rovers.	—	14,640	—	27,680	42,320
£	85,172	120,149	203,900	227,940	637,170
Planting Seedlings	91,775	111,198	112,498	25,498	340,969
Grants	28,824	70,800	88,800	72,000	260,424
Chemicals	7,228	3,031	6,062	12,300	28,621
Fertilizer	—	6,330	15,780	28,470	50,580
Operating Costs (Fuel maintenance, etc.).	5,300	5,300	5,700	5,700	22,000
Purchase of Vehicles	—	29,200	3,280	—	32,480
	133,127	225,859	232,120	143,968	135,074
Grand Total	218,289	346,008	426,020	371,908	1,372,244

Rubber

47. The Western State is a very small producer of rubber, contributing less than 4 per cent of the present total Nigerian output. Nevertheless, government is determined to improve the output and quality of rubber grown in the State by giving monetary incentives and supplying high yielding planting materials to the peasant rubber farmers. The farmers will also be encouraged to adopt improved husbandry and modern planting methods on their holdings. It is proposed to develop 35,000 acres of rubber at a cost of £553,550 during the Plan period in the manner indicated in the Table hereunder:

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Proposed Acreages	5,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	35,000

Oil Palm

48. The Western State produces about 135,000 tons of palm kernels and less than 3,000 tons of palm oil, the bulk of which still comes from wild palm. This disparity in the ratio of oil to kernel is an indication of the disinclination of the

community to oil palm exploitation. If this trend should continue unchecked, the State and indeed the Nation, will become an importer of palm oil to meet its domestic needs. It is therefore proposed to encourage large-scale planting by small holders around existing plantations owned by Government. A total of 11,000 acres phased in the Table below will be planted with oil palm before the end of the plan period. The cost of the programme is estimated at £591,000.

TABLE XV

Projected Acreages for Oil Palm Plantations

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Araromi . .	500	800	1,000	700	3,000
Irele . . .	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	5,000
Apoje . .	500	800	1,000	700	3,000
TOTAL .	1,500	2,600	3,500	3,400	11,000

Coffee

49. Although coffee is still a minor crop in the Western State, there has always been an increasing interest in its production especially in the area where cocoa is dying out. There is at present an estimated acreage of 7,000 with an annual production of 2,000 tons dry beans. Production will rise steeply when the newly planted acreages become mature. It is proposed to establish two nuclei estates of 4,000 acres around which small holders will be encouraged to cultivate their own crop. The project will be phased as follows:

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Acreage proposed .	—	2,000	2,000	—	4,000
Labour and Materials for establishment.	£ 25,000 (Nurseries)	£ 40,000	£ 60,000	£ 50,000 (Maintenance).	£ 175,000

Sugar Cane

50. It is proposed to establish a cane sugar factory capable of producing 20,000 to 30,000 tons of sugar. Over the last six years, the State's Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has collected, multiplied and tried a number of sugar cane varieties some of which have been found suitable for local cultivation.

51. Multiplication of the right varieties of cane is proposed to start during the first year of the plan period; and at the present rate of the multiplication of the existing planting material (which is about 20 tons of sugar cane per acre) it should be possible to produce enough cane for the proposed factory by 1973. £200,800 has been set aside for the development of sugar-cane plantation phased out as in the Table below.

TABLE XVII

Projected Acreages for the Development of Sugar Cane Plantation

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Multiplication acreages	20	400	1,000	2,000	3,420
Production acreages	—	—	6,000	14,000	20,000
Total Plantings	20	400	7,000	16,000	23,420
Establishment costs at £90 per acre	£ 1,800	£ 36,000	£ 60,500	£ 102,500	£ 200,800

SECTION V

PROVISION OF IMPROVED PLANTING MATERIALS

52. The provision of improved planting materials is most essential in the drive to raise agricultural productivity. Therefore a sum of £1,164,500 has been earmarked for this purpose in the plan period as indicated in the Table below. Government will, as in the past, continue to make available to farmers, varieties of improved planting materials at subsidised prices.

TABLE XVIII

Estimated total cost of Providing Improved Planting Materials

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
(*a*) Maize: Seed Production at £41 10*s* per acre	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	50,000
(*b*) Rice: Seed production at £50 per acre	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	70,000
(*c*) Cotton: Seed procurement at £30 per ton	4,500	7,500	9,000	12,000	33,000
(*d*) Kenaf: Seed production at £55 per acre	55,000 (1,000 acres)	82,500 (1,500 acres)	82,500 (1,500 acres)	110,000 (2,000 acres)	330,000 (6,000 acres)
(*e*) Cocoa: Establishment of 3 Seed Gardens £14,000/site	14,000	31,000	9,000	9,000	63,000
(*f*) Oil palm seed procurement at £8 10*s* per 1,000	8,500	10,000	10,000	12,000	40,500
(*g*) Rubber: production of budded stumps at 1*s* each	10,000	14,000	20,000	26,000	70,000
(*h*) Coffee: Establishment at £40 per acre	—	80,000	120,000	80,000	280,000
(*i*) Sugar-cane: Cane production at £90 per acre	18,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	126,000
TOTAL £	125,000	286,000	323,500	430,000	1,164,500

SECTION VI

THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARM MECHANISATION

53. The vast majority of Nigerian farmers still rely upon the use of traditional hand tools, such as primitive hoes and cutlasses. Hence they have to expend considerable time and energy to get so little from the land. This explains why many farmers are in business not by choice, but by necessity. To make farming less exerting and more attractive and lucrative, mechanisation is a *sine qua non*. During the Plan period, £1.6 million worth of machinery of various descriptions will be bought to advance the course of agricultural production scheme sponsored by the Federal Government. About 100 tractors and various agricultural equipment will be supplied for distribution to the existing sixteen Machinery Hire Depots spread all over the State to provide the full complement of tractors and equipment for the hire pools. The following Table shows the Federal and State contributions towards the mechanization project.

TABLE XIX

Proposed Expenditure on Farm Mechanization

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Capital Goods					
(*i*) Federal Grant	287,000	200,000	200,000	—	687,000
(*ii*) (*a*) Western State	—	233,000	321,250	—	554,250
(*b*) Service Repairs	58,700	70,350	97,760	138,400	365,210
TOTAL	345,700	503,350	619,010	138,400	1,606,460

SECTION VII

LAND TENURE REFORM AND FARM SETTLEMENTS

54. Because the land tenure system in the Western State is not conducive to rapid agricultural development, arrangement will be made to acquire more land for farm settlements in strategic places all over the State.

55. The settlement scheme has provided a good pattern for organising small holdings and a workable solution to the traditional land tenure problems. It is also providing valuable information and training in commercial agriculture to the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. It has provided a venue for improved practices in the planting of old and new crops and in the keeping of livestock on modern lines. Its demonstration effect is not in doubt even though not as many farmers as expected are adopting the practices on the settlements.

56. During the plan period, it is proposed to complete the expansion and development of the various farm settlements to the extent originally proposed since the inception of the scheme, and to rectify the shortcomings that have led to a rapid turnover of settlers in the past. The Table below shows that some 100,000 acres of land is still available for the scheme and the experience of the past assures better chances of success.

TABLE XX

Summary of Development on Acquired Land

Settlement	*Acreage*	*Target No. of Settlers Families*	*Acreage Developed*	*Present No. of Settlers Families*	
A. Started 1960					
1. Ogbomosho	6,000	64	4,500	64	
2. Ilora	7,500	105	1,500	74	
3. Ago-Owu	6,200	200	2,760	101	
4. Ado-Odo	7,975	300	1,585	59	
5. Ibiade	4,000	150	3,071	68	
6. Coker	3,680	180	835 (800 acres) cocoa discarded).		
7. Esa-Oke	4,910	200	3,335	84	
8. Okitipupa	3,570	121	2,465	99	
9. Onishere	5,698	175	2,500	102	
10. Orin Ekiti	3,900	150	2,040	52	
B. Started 1962					
1. Oshun	8,000	300	807	154	
2. Akufo	2,200	95	435	32	
3. Igbogila	7,694	160	3,272	57	
4. Ajegunle	2,216	180	413	15	
5. Ikorodu	465	22	363	22	Lagos State
6. Ago-Iwoye	3,770	160	654	38	
7. Ife	3,192	132	2,005	50	
8. Ile-Oluji	8,328	300	2,021	51	
9. Ifon/Sobe	4,940	200	981	19	Mass dismissal
C. Started 1965					
1. Remo	2,000	100	386	20	

Settlement	*Acreage*	*Target No. of Settlers Families*	*Acreage Developed*	*Present No. of Settlers Families*
D. I.R.D.S. Farms 1964				
1. Ajara	1,100	50	105	—
2. Ipokia	773	50	87	—
3. Ilewo	960	50	142	16
4. Ijebu-Ife	2,166	150	—	—
5. Eruwa	7,668	150	712	24
6. Ilero	4,392	86	—	10
7. Ipapo	6,525	130	—	12
8. Ila-Orangun	8,000	160	105	12
9. Lalupon	2,957	29	29	20
10. Ede	1,285	50	284	34
11. Iresadu	1,638	50	498	43
12. Ilale-Ile	1,800	50	—	—
13. Aiyede	5,517	150	207	16
14. Erio	468	50	280	—
15. Imariwo	640	50	350	23
16. Epe/Okeigbo	490	50	335	—
TOTAL	142,617	4,599	39,162	1,410

57. In addition, the farm settlements have constituted important areas where the production of various types of livestock is now concentrated. These include poultry, pigs, and cattle. Considerable quantities of eggs which today have made the Western State self-sufficient in this commodity are produced on the farm settlements.

58. Proposals for the next four years include planting the following acreages of our major crops.

TABLE XXI

Projected acreages of major crops

Crops	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Cocoa	2,000	3,000	3,500	2,400	10,900
Oil Palm	1,800	2,500	2,500	2,000	8,800
Rubber	500	400	400	250	1,550
Citrus	1,000	1,500	2,500	1,500	6,500
Coconut	50	50	150	50	300
Teak/Gmelina	500	500	500	—	1,500
Arables	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000

Cost Projection

59. The following is the cost of establishment of stated acreages plus their maintenance in succeeding years:

TABLE XXII

Crop	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
Cocoa Establishment	30,000	70,000	68,000	68,000	236,000
Oil Palm	50,000	75,000	65,000	50,000	240,000
Rubber	10,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	47,000
Citrus	25,000	7,000	45,800	50,000	127,000
Coconut	750	1,700	2,500	1,700	6,650
Plantain	2,200	6,400	6,600	5,600	20,200
Teak/Gmelina	10,000	10,500	10,000	—	30,500
Arable	49,500	50,000	42,000	42,050	188,650
SUB-TOTAL	177,450	232,600	252,100	228,850	891,000
Cost of Livestock Development on Farm Settlements.	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
Cost of Housing, Roads and Payment for land acquisition and other services.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000
TOTAL £	252,450	307,600	327,100	303,850	1,191,000

Land Consolidation and Redistribution

60. The considerable number of offers of land received by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources annually is a pointer to the fact that the people of the State are aware of the advantages to be derived from pooling their land and thereby reducing the limitations which a traditional land tenure system places on agricultural productivity. Voluntary consolidation will be encouraged as a prelude to redistribution so that economic holdings can be owned by the individual farmers. This trend is already observed in the areas of the State where grouped farmers are being established for maize and rice. The Scheme will ensure a minimum of displacement. There will be no age limit to participation, thus obviating some of the problems of the present farm settlement scheme.

SECTION VIII

FERTILIZER SUPPLY AND SUBSIDY PROGRAMME

61. Crop yields in Nigeria are low on the average, due to a number of factors, one of which is a widespread nutrient deficiency in the soils. As there is no doubt that fertilizers used efficiently and in combination with other improved practices is a sure way to raising crop yields, government will encourage an increasing use of fertilizers among the farmers, through price subsidy.

62. The Table below shows the proposed acreages and cost to be provided so as to make enough quantities of fertilizers available to farmers.

TABLE XXIII

Proposed Crop Acreages

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Arable and Industrial Crops					
Rice	25,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	145,000
Maize	6,000	8,000	12,000	20,000	46,000
Cotton	15,000	25,000	30,000	40,000	110,000
Kenaf	5,000	9,000	11,500	14,000	40,000
Export Crops					
Cocoa	2,500	9,000	9,000	15,000	35,500
Oil Palm	1,500	2,600	3,500	3,400	11,000
Rubber	5,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	35,000
Coffee	—	2,000	2,000	—	4,000
Sugar Cane	—	400	9,000	18,000	27,400
TOTAL ACREAGE	60,000	93,500	127,000	173,400	453,900

		1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Tonnage of fertilizer at 1cwt./acre		3,000	4,680	6,350	8,650	22,680 cwt.
Cost at £35 per ton	£	105,000	163,800	222,250	302,750	793,800
Subsidy at 50% of cost	£	52,500	81,900	111,125	151,375	396,900

Figures do not include farmers' old plots on which fertilizer may be used as a result of effective extension propaganda.

SECTION IX—LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

63. For some time now, efforts are being directed at remedying animal protein deficiency in the diet of the majority of the people in the State. During the Plan period, steps will be taken to expand poultry and pig production, introduce turkey and rabbit-raising and establish a second Commercial Feed Mill in the State. Dairy industry is to be expanded and a prime beef production scheme introduced. Cattle multiplication centres will be established to make steers and heifers available to private farmers who will be encouraged to operate small and medium-sized beef production units. Over the four-year Plan period, a total of £1,589,680 has been allocated as capital expenditure for the development of Livestock.

64. It is proposed to establish pedigree breeding and multiplication centres for various types of livestock, provide breeding materials for commercial livestock keepers and encourage increased production of these stock with emphasis on:

(*a*) Poultry (including Turkeys) for eggs and meat,
(*b*) Pigs for pork and bacon,
(*c*) Dairy cattle for the development of urban and rural dairies, and
(*d*) Beef Cattle for the production of quality beef to replace beef importation from overseas.

Poultry

65. It is intended to intensify the extension programme in respect of eggs and poultry meat not only to meet the increasing demand of consumers in the State but also to make these products available in the other States of the Federation. To this end, a hatchery is being developed in Akure to supplement the day old chicks presently produced at Fashola hatchery. The establishment of private hatcheries will be encouraged to supplement and eventually substitute chicks produced from the Ministry's hatcheries. Farmers will be encouraged to adopt the intensive and semi-intensive systems of poultry keeping which have been found successful in the farm settlements and other government establishments. Credit facilities will be given to trained poultry keepers and the marketing of poultry products will be reorganised to the advantage of producers and consumers. Regular poultry courses will be arranged on the poultry stations to expose the poultry keepers to modern scientific methods in poultry farming.

66. In the past, cockerels from egg-laying birds were destroyed at day old. Facilities have been provided in recent times to raise these cockerels to market weight. Additional facilities will be required to ensure that all cockerels produced are raised to mature size for meat. The sum of £545,000 has been earmarked for poultry development. The costs of raising cockerel, broiler production, etc. are worked out in Appendix III.

Pigs

67. Pig demonstration units and three pig breeding stations will be established in suitable centres for the production and distribution of stock to intending pig keepers. To increase production of pork, farmers will be encouraged to buy at subsidized prices, weaners for fattening and keep breeding stock when they become proficient in the keeping of pigs. Credit facilities will also be made available to commercial pig keepers.

68. Four new piggeries which will provide facilities for the 300 breeding sows will also be established in the urban areas in the State. A total sum of £272,360 is allocated for the development of pig multiplication. Appendix IV shows the cost of establishing breeding and multiplication centres.

Dairying

69. It is proposed to continue the development of the urban dairy at Ibadan to a 150-cow unit using exotic dairy breeds of cattle imported from temperate environments. Pure-bred Freisians, Brown Swiss and Jersey Cows are to be used, as well as their cross with local stock. Smaller urban dairies will also be established in various parts of the State to test the adaptability of these animals to various ecological zones. The animals will be kept under fly-free conditions, intensive management and close supervision. The dairies will supply the badly needed fresh milk to the cities and encourage its consumption. It is intended to extend the scheme to the rural areas before the end of the current Plan period. Participation of the private sector in dairying will be encouraged. The expansion scheme included importation of 200 Freisian Cows and dairy equipment at a total cost of £80,000.

Beef Cattle

70. Government is convinced from results of earlier trials that steer fattening can be a profitable business in the hands of local farmers. Consequently it is planned that prospective cattle farmers will be provided with:

(*i*) training facilities on cattle owned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources to enable them to take proper care of their cattle instead of leaving them in the hands of the Fulani herdsmen;
(*ii*) adequate numbers of steers for fattening for the beef market, and
(*iii*) heifers and bulls for breeding purposes.

71. Training facilities are to be provided in Fashola and Ado-Ekiti while the Beef Cattle Multiplication Centres in Akoko and Ekiti will provide the steers, heifers and bulls. The beef cattle programme estimated at £612,320 covers the following projects:

(*a*) Multiplication and distribution of N'dama Cattle;
(*b*) Encouragement of cattle kraaling and the improvement of the local cattle by up-grading;
(*c*) Improvement of the nutrition of local herds by encouraging rotational grazing and fencing and the employment of extensive methods of pasture improvement;
(*d*) Demonstration of economic possibilities of fattening steers;
(*e*) Introduction and multiplication of superior beef breeds of exotic cattle from other countries (*e.g.* Santa Gertrude's cattle from the U.S.A. and the Herefords from the U.S.A. and the U.K.); and
(*f*) Establishment of new Ranches.

72. Proposals under the scheme involving the establishment of a new multiplication centre are as follows:

TABLE XXIV

Beef Cattle Multiplication—Projected Cost

Items of Expenditure	*1970–71* £	*1971–72* £	*1972–73* £	*1973–74* £	*Total* £
1. Land Acquisition	15,000	35,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
2. Purchase of Foundation Stock	15,000	23,000	30,000	30,000	98,000
3. Land Clearing, Road, and Pasture development	31,520	20,600	62,400	62,400	176,920
4. Buildings	12,500	8,000	14,500	14,500	49,500
5. Machinery and Equipment	30,000	19,000	26,000	26,000	101,000
6. Water Supply	500	10,000	—	—	10,500
7. Recurrent Cost	3,000	5,000	9,200	9,200	26,400
TOTAL £	107,520	120,600	192,100	192,100	612,320

Small Stock Production programme

73. The multiplication and distribution programme for cattle will be extended to goats and sheep. It is proposed to establish two flocks of sheep and two herds of

goats and to introduce exotic breeds for pure and cross breeding at the following costs:

	£
1970–71 . . .	20,000
1971–72 . . .	20,000
1972–73 . . .	20,000
1973–74 . . .	20,000
TOTAL	£ 80,000

SECTION X
VETERINARY

74. The success of the livestock development programme depends very largely on an efficient veterinary service. It is therefore proposed to train more veterinarians and provide adequate means for their training. Proposed programme include the improvement of :

(*i*) Veterinary Centres and Offices at strategic areas in the State within the easy reach of livestock owners who may need the assistance of the veterinary staff, and to enable the latter to carry out animal disease control at short notice;

(*ii*) Control Posts and Cattle Markets;

(*iii*) Circle and Area Diagnostic Laboratories for prompt identification of the diseases of farm animals to facilitate appropriate curative measures;

(*iv*) Cattle Crushes and Spray Races to facilitate the innoculation and treatment of large numbers of stock and hides and skins improvement.

SECTION XI
FORESTRY

75. The Forest Estate of the Western State supplies about 40 per cent of the timber exports of this country which on the average amounted to about £6.7 million per annum between 1961 and 1965. The findings of a high-powered Committee appointed by the Government to look into the position of the Western State Forests reveal that unless concrete steps are taken; the forests will not be able to meet more than one-fifth of this State's estimated requirements of 96 million cubic feet of timber by the end of this century. This is mainly because less than 6 per cent of the 60 square miles of forests which are being exploited annually are regenerated.

76. In order to arrest this trend, the following schemes which will cost £1,298,000 will be embarked upon:

(*i*) *Forest Regeneration.* This will be done through:

(*a*) the artificial replanting annually of twenty-two square miles of fast growing forest species in the rain forest reserves particularly in Ijebu, Ondo, Owo, Southern Ekiti, and Ijesha Divisions, and

(*b*) natural regeneration of forty-four square miles of forests annually. This project will provide employment for about 3,500 people.

(*ii*) *Forest Inventory.* For the purpose of formulating a sound forest industrial plan, an inventory of the structure and composition of the forests, the size and distribution of species and the state of forest regeneration will be taken and revised at regular intervals. The success of the two Plywood Mills already approved for Epe and Ondo Divisions will depend largely on the availability of accurate data on the location and size of the raw materials.

(*iii*) *Gmelina.* 10,000 acres of gmelina (a fast growing forest species), will be established along the Oluwa River in Southern Ijebu and Ondo Divisions to supply pulp for the proposed paper mill. When mature at five years, the plantation will yield about three million cubic feet valued at £37,500 annually.

(*iv*) *Teak Development.* For the production of high value wood for veneer and plywood, 3½ square miles of teak will be planted annually on a 50-year rotation mainly in Ibadan, Oyo, Egba and Egbado Divisions. Local demand for this species by the furniture industry is very high. The Epe Plywood/Veneer industry and a similar one proposed for Ondo Division will require about one million cubic feet of teak for facing. From the age of ten to fifteen years, the plantation will produce poles, and at maturity in fifty years a final yield of 4,000 cubic feet of logs will be available annually. This is worth about £1,000 per acre giving a revenue of £2,240,000 from annual plantings of 3½ square miles (*i.e.*, 2,240 acres) established at a cost of £100,000.

(*v*) *Log Control.* A recent survey has revealed that the State loses over £100,000 annually as a result of contravention of the forestry law. In order to check effectively the illegal felling of logs, adequate water and land transportation will be provided to ensure the mobility of the officers charged with the duty of enforcing forestry regulations.

SECTION XII

FISHERIES

77. The fisheries development programme has the following objectives:

(*a*) to increase domestic fish production to meet local fish demand and requirements. The present total fish supply in the Western State is estimated at about 115,000 tons per year out of which about 80 per cent is imported. A target for increased domestic production of up to 60,000 tons per annum is planned;

(*b*) to develop and utilize Nigeria's fisheries resources;

(*c*) to provide employment opportunities for fishermen and distributors; and

(*d*) to increase the per capita income of Nigerian fishermen and fish farmers and thereby improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural communities.

78. In order to achieve the above objectives, the following projects estimated to cost £602,000 will be implemented:

(*i*) *Inshore Fishing.* Medium-sized (about 36 ft.) long boats equipped with modern fishing gear will be introduced for efficient operation along the coast. Tests carried out on this type of boats indicate that an average catch

of about £2,800 worth of fish and a net income of about £400 per annum may be expected by a good fisherman. Ten boats will be bought during the first two years of the plan.

(ii) *Canoe Mechanisation Project.* The introduction of engine powered craft coupled with the use of modern fishing gear will increase the coverage as well as the fish production capacity of fishermen. The gross sales per mechanised canoe will amount to about £1,500 per year while net income will be about £300 per annum. It is planned to establish ten centres at the rate of ten mechanised canoes per centre during the plan period.

(iii) *Fresh Water Fish Farms.* With modern fish culture techniques, one acre of fish pond can produce 1,000 lb of fish per annum or even more, if exotic carp fed on artificial food is introduced. By constructing and stocking ten fish farms each of about thirty acres, this project should produce about 150 tons of fish valued at £22,500 per annum together with small fish valued at about £10,000 for stocking fish ponds.

(iv) *Experimental Fish Farm.* This is to select and introduce the most prolific and acceptable species of fish, study their physiology and other aspects of production. A thriving fishing industry must be backed up by an up-to-date experimental centre to cope with various problems as they arise. A provision of £80,000 has been made for this.

(v) *Construction of Fisheries Terminal.* The construction of a Terminal to provide haven, landing and cold storage facilities for fishing vessels is a precondition to the establishment of a commercial fishing industry in Nigeria. As there is no such Terminal anywhere in the country at present, the Terminal in Ijora will be the first of its kind. It is perhaps pertinent to point out that the Federal Government is contemplating developing the Tin Can Island in Lagos into a large modern Fisheries Terminal with Japanese Government Assistance. It is however anticipated that work on the Tin Can Island will take at least two years before the Fisheries Terminal can go into operation. In the mean-time, the Fisheries Terminal at Ijora offers the only facilities where trawlers can be accommodated and prawns for export processed. Even when the Tin Can Island Terminal is complted the Fisheries Terminal at Ijora would be necessary to provide facilities for the smaller vessels that cannot be accommodated at Tin Can Island Terminal. This project will cost £125,000.

SECTION XIII

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

79. The successful implementation of any project depends on the quality and the adequacy of the executing personnel. This is more so in an extension programme which involves dealing with farmers who are basically illiterate and who have to be taught some modern farming techniques, the rationalisation of which is not easily understood by them. At present, coverage by the extension personnel is grossly inadequate in the State, due largely to lack of trained staff and limited finances. In the more advanced countries, staffing is done on the basis of one extension officer (of the University graduate calibre) to 500-1,000 farm families. At the lower levels of training (Agricultural Assistants and Superintendents) the ratio should even be narrower as they have to live among the farmers.

80. Considering the extension personnel of all grades in the State to date, the ratio is about one officer to 7,500 farm families. While the gap that now exists between the ideal and the real cannot be bridged overnight, Government is determined to make a conscious effort to correct the present imbalance.

PART II

WESTERN NIGERIA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Introduction

81. The history of the fortunes of the Agricultural Projects of the Western Nigeria Development Corporation is epitomised by the slow rate of progress made by all but one of them. This is because, in the early stages, the projects were oriented towards extension and pioneering objectives and were not organised, as they should be, as true commercial ventures. The 1966-67 Fiscal year marked a definite end to this unprogressive idea and a new era emerged from the creation of a new Management which has been responsible for the formulation of policies that have the effect of removing entirely the ailments of the Agricultural Projects of the Corporation. One of the factors that militated initially against good management of the projects was poor finance but once this was removed, it became possible to improve and consolidate existing plantations and make effective programmes for future development.

82. The Corporation's plantations have undergone remarkable increases in acreages and it is intended to expand them and establish new ones during the plan period. The Oil Palm plantation at the Ijebu Farm Project is expected to reach the target of 10,374 acres by 1974, from its present acreage of 7,373. The Oil Palm Farm at Apoje and Irele will, by 1974, be about 10,000 acres and 9,000 acres respectively.

83. Provision is made for the completion of the Colin Oil Mill at Apoje at a total cost of £75,000. A £300,000 Stork Mill is also proposed for the Lomiro Plantation, and another £100,000 Stork Mill at Irele Plantation. The Araromi Rubber Estate will be expanded by 5,000 acres, from the present acreage of 8,105 to 13,105. This expansion will however form a distinct unit from the Araromi Rubber Estate, though contiguous to it.

84. During the plan period, it is proposed to grow 8,000 acres of pasture at the Upper Ogun Cattle Ranch in order to increase pasture acreage to about 9,000 acres excluding bush grazing. It is also intended to plant all vacant areas in Oda-Akure, Ibokun and Apoje Cocoa Plantations to avoid waste of usable land. The Eruwa Cashew Plantation will be extended by the planting of additional 500 acres of cashew to make the plantation an economic unit. The area under pineapple at the Iwo Cashew Plantation will be expanded by 300 acres to provide the much needed fruits for the Lafia Canning Factory. Citrus fruits will also be planted on 500 acres on the Ijebu Farm Project.

85. Other projects in the Four-year Development Scheme include a five-acre Fish Farm at each of the Araromi Rubber Estate, the Ijebu Farm Project, the Upper Ogun Cattle Ranch, Oda Cocoa Plantation and the Iwo Cashew Plantation. Each fish farm is expected to cost £750. A site will be chosen near Ibadan for a 500-bird poultry farm costing £2,000 and a Market Garden at a cost of £2,400 to grow ve-

getables. It is also proposed to establish an Abbatoir in partnership with a Meat Packing Company at a cost of £50,000. The abbatoir will obtain its supplies from the Upper Ogun Cattle Ranch and other available livestock in the State. A coffee plantation is also included in the programme shown in Appendix VI. Following is a brief on the proposed agricultural projects of the Western Nigeria Development Corporation during the plan-period.

Ijebu Farm Project

86. This is a multi-crop project covering an area of 21,656 acres of which 9,699 acres have been planted up as follows:

Crop	*Mature*	*Immature*
Oil Palm	6,833(7,374)	411
Cocoa	1,940	40
Citrus	463	—
Pineapple	12	—

Elaborate expansion programme envisaged for the oil palm plantation is dictated by the need to put the £240,000 Colin Oil Mill, when completed, into economic operation. This need is further emphasised by the fact that the existing processing facilities are grossly inadequate to cope with the increased production of fruit bunches as a result of improved management techniques and more acreages coming into maturity. The four-year expansion programme of oil palm at Ijebu Farm Project involves the planting of additional 3,000 acres between 1970–73 at a total cost of £61,500 (including cost of pre-planting operations) and the expenditure of £75,000 for the completion of the Colin Oil Mill installation. The present level of production of oil palm at Ijebu Farm Project has justified the proposed extension programme of the project in spite of the relatively low revenue coming from the other crops. The financial status of the project had been anything but encouraging before 1968–69 due primarily to the operation of a faulty financial policy which whittled down the prospects. But that year's operational returns showed a revenue surplus of nearly £2,000 over the recurrent expenditure and the gloomy appearance of the project had remained bright ever since. This bright prospect has been brought about by the phenomenal rise in the average yield per acre of oil palm fruit bunches. A sum of £400,000 had already been expended on the Colin Oil Mill. The balance of £75,000 will be provided to complete the installation.

Araromi Rubber Estate

87. About 7,004 acres of mature and 1,101 acres of immature rubber are at present maintained. Of the 7,688 acres available for future development, about 5,000 acres are intended to be planted with high yielding strains in the period under review thus bringing the total acreage under rubber to 13,105 acres by 1974. It is expected that 8,105 acres would be in full production within the three-year period of active development. The total planting cost is estimated at £80,000. At present only one Plantation grows rubber. This plantation started to show an operational surplus revenue of £38,248 in 1968–69 and of £192,150 in 1969–70, a surplus which will continue to increase steadily with future expansion. With the present level of management, improved tapping and processing techniques, there is no doubt that the expansion programme is a profitable venture besides offering employment opportunity to about 1,000 daily paid workers who would be required to execute the plan. The present labour force is 1,580.

Lomiro Oil Palm Plantation

88. About 4,500 acres of oil palm have been established to-date. Between 1970–73 it is expected that a further 5,000 acres will be planted with oil palm. A total of £105,000 will be required to carry out the expansion programme during the plan period. This amount includes £75,000 needed for maintaining an adequate oil palm seedling nursery and other operations preparatory to planting. A £300,000 Stork Mill which will be established on the Oil Palm Plantation is expected to be completed within the Plan period to take over processing from the present Pioneer Oil Mill.

Irele Oil Palm Plantation

89. This plantation covers an area of about 3,486 acres out of which about 3,000 acres have been planted up to date. It is intended to plant additional 4,000 acres within the 1970–74 Development Plan Period to bring the total acreage to 7,000 acres. Planting schedule commences in 1972–73 with the planting of 2,000 acres of young seedlings at an estimated cost of £50,000 each year. In 1968 a revenue of £38,212 was realised and an operating profit of £5,521 made, and between April to December 1969, an operating profit of £19,684 was realised.

Upper Ogun Estate

90. The Upper Ogun Cattle Ranch is made up of 2,498 acres planted pasture and 6,579 acres improved pasture. There is a total area of 10,923 acres bush grazing and 5,723 acres not yet developed. The pasture and the bush grazing facilities are not adequate to carry the stock of animals held on the Ranch. Reduction of stock has had to be effected since 1967 by frequent sales of animal to Government Agencies and local consumers but this has been found inadequate to solve the overstocking problem. A permanent solution to the annual cattle congestion and suffering during the dry season lies in the expansion of both the pastures and the grazing facilities. To this end, it is proposed to develop during the Plan period an additional 8,000 acres pasture with suitable grass species at a total cost of £85,000. At present, the total stock of animals on the Ranch is 4,367.

PART III

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION

91. It is proposed to set aside £721,116 for the purpose of giving loans to farmers for the purchase of cocoa spraying equipment, high yielding seedlings, fishing equipment, food processing, etc., during the Plan period. The Western State Finance/Agricultural Credit Corporation is the agency of the Government for the provision of agricultural credits. It is the practice that loans are given out only on the supervision and technical advice of the experts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Appendix VII shows the total estimated cost of primary production, including the proposed expenditure of Agricultural Credit Corporation.

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

92. Industrialisation in the Western State is yet to become a massive and impressive phenomenon despite the great stimulus given to it over the last Plan period. The fact that agriculture still provides about 60 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product and takes 60 per cent of the working labour force is very illuminating. The failure of industrial development to measure up to expected level is accounted for by inadequate knowledge of resources and potentials; shortage of technical skill and capital investment, and not the least, prejudice against locally manufactured goods. Thanks however to the policy of foreign exchange control and its attendant policy of selective quantitative control of imports forced on us by the exigencies of the Nigerian Civil War which have engendered near optimum utilisation of available manpower, financial, natural and material resources and created favourable psychological climate for rapid industrialisation.

93. Every effort will be made to take advantage of the present favourable climate to pursue further, Government's objective of accelerating the growth and expansion of the economy through rapid industrialisation in order to avoid over-dependence on the export of primary products, avoid the need to import practically all manufactured articles, improve the nation's balance of payments and achieve higher standard of living for the people.

94. Towards the attainment of the stated objectives, Government's industrial policy will, as in the past, aim at:

(*a*) creating general climate and conditions conducive to the free flow of foreign and local capital into industry;

(*b*) developing industrial estates where sites can be acquired on reasonable terms;

(*c*) making available to indigenous industrialists, technical and financial assistance and other essential inducements;

(*d*) encouraging the development of cottage and rural industries and of small-scale indigenous industries owned and managed wholly by Nigerians;

(*e*) carrying out extensive and intensive surveys to throw light on hidden essential raw materials for further industrial production; and

(*f*) expanding the State's foreign exchange earning and saving capacities.

The guiding principles for Government participation in industrial projects establishments include:

(*a*) the contribution which each project is likely to make towards solving the State's unemployment problem and increasing the levels of income of the people;

(*b*) the prospect of manufacturing import substitutes locally;

(*c*) the capacity of each project to utilise local raw materials; and

(*d*) opportunities for training Nigerians on the job for managerial and higher technical grades.

Rural Integrated Development

95. During the Plan-Period, particular attention will be paid, under the Rural Industries Development Scheme, to the technological advancement of small-scale industries with a view to increasing their role in the economic development of the State. In this connection, attention will be focussed mainly on:

(*a*) Establishment of Textile and Brickmaking Production Units;

(*b*) Training of Settlers for the Brickmaking and Textile Units;

(*c*) Establishment of a Spinning Mill and

(*d*) Supply and Maintenance of vehicles and workshops.

96. In the field of small scale industries, efforts will be concentrated on the consolidation of the existing Broad Loom Weaving and Brickmaking Units. The aim will be to improve the quantum and quality of productivity to enable each weaver produce forty-five to fifty-five yards of cloth per week and earn about £10 to £12 10*s* per month. It is hoped thereby to overcome the factors which breed a large number of deserters among government trained weavers, and thus encourage youths to make a career of broad-loom weaving. The factors in question are:

(*i*) the very low level of productivity which results in poor earning capacity;

(*ii*) the attraction of the large Textile Mills which because of the boys' basic training in weaving easily absorb them.

97. While the enhanced marketability of the weavers' services into the general labour force in textile industry is a development which should not be discouraged, the Government is anxious to ensure that this does not jeopardise the growth of small-scale Broad Loom Weaving. Since by the examples of countries like India and Japan, Broad loom weaving and Textile Mills are essential for even and effective development of Textile Industry in a country which is rich in culture and art like Nigeria, efforts will be made to diversify the products of the units so that materials made are such that can generate high demand both on the local and export markets without lending themselves to easy immitation by large Textile Mills. Experts made available by the International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) are already studying the subject in co-operation with Government Officials to achieve the necessary diversification and improvement.

98. To accelerate the needed improvement and diversification in production, efforts will be made to ensure the regular supply of suitable yarn and other raw materials, either by making arrangements with the existing Textile Mills or by establishing a Spinning Mill to produce the required texture and quality of yarn at reasonable cost to the units. In order to further increase productivity and provide job opportunity for Secondary and Modern School Leavers, it is proposed to train an additional number of 1,200 weavers during the plan period. Likewise, more Weaving Units will be opened in areas where they enjoy the full support of the local people, and can be economically viable.

99. The Brick Making Units will also receive attention during the plan period and strenuous efforts will be made to ease the problems of marketing and low productivity, which had stifled its growth in the last Plan period. In this connection effective sales campaign will be mounted to create consumers acceptance for bricks as suitable building materials, and efforts will also be made to sell the idea to

various Housing Corporations and other institutions concerned with the erection of low cost houses. Furthermore, simple mechanisation will be introduced to remove the drudgery and the bottle-necks in the process of production. The demand for Pottery wares made in the Ceramic Units is great and expanding. Efforts will therefore be made to increase the number of such units; their products will also be improved and diversified. Application has already been submitted under the Technical Assistance Programme for the services of experts in the development and production of ceramic as a small scale industry. Twenty-two additional brick-making and pottery units will be opened at a cost of £15,000 during the plan period. The Brick-making Training Centres at Ado-Ekiti and Oke-Eri will continue to train young school leavers to produce good quality bricks for building better houses, ovens, kilns, etc., and the existing Co-operative Brickmaking Production Units at Akure, Igbo-Ora and Iragbiji will be expanded to accommodate more brickmakers.

New and improved method of recruiting genuinely interested and suitable apprentices into the training centres will be adopted to reduce wastages of the past.

100. To help the small-scale businessmen, expert, technical and managerial advice will be made available to them. They will also enjoy financial facilities in the form of soft loans. A number of commercial banks have already expressed their interest and willingness to co-operate in operating the scheme.

101. Of interest is the fact that the Federal Government in demonstrating its, interest in the further development of small-scale industries, agreed to build in a suitable location in this State an Industrial Development Centre (I.D.C.) to serve Kwara, Lagos, the Midwestern and the Western States. It will, at the same time, take over the running of those in Zaria (formerly belonging to the old Northern Region Government) and Owerri (owned by the old Eastern Region). It is hoped that, when established, the I.D.C. will help in evaluating projects and supervising their operation thereafter.

102. Great importance is also attached by the Government of this State to the development of small scale industries, because they do act as catalyst to large scale industrial growth and as training ground for indigenous entrepreneurs. In addition, small scale industries are more labour-intensive and therefore able to reduce pressure on the employment market much more effectively than large scale highly mechanized industries. It is therefore proposed to establish about 100 small industries over the plan period.

Trade

103. In order to improve the commercial activities of the State, Local Councils will be encouraged to build a large number of market stalls in the urban areas of the State during the plan period. Efforts will also be made to organise indigenous traders into partnerships, private limited liability companies and co-operative organisations to enable them participate effectively in the distributive trade. The formation of Trade Associations and Chambers of Commerce will be accelerated in order to enhance the quality of the trading activities of the people of the State. An improved programme of commercial education will be drawn up for the benefit of the businessmen. Extension Services in the form of technical, managerial and accounting advice to traders will be made available all over the State. Nigerians will be actively encouraged to participate effectively in the estab-

lishment and operation of small business enterprises. Effective Nigerianisation of top posts in large-scale industries sponsored by government will be vigorously pursued. Expatriate companies will also be persuaded to place suitable Nigerians in top executive posts in their organisations.

Tourism

104. It is proposed to establish a State Tourist Organisation which will be responsible for the promotion of tourism in the State.

Development of the Co-operative Movement

105. In the co-operative field, the establishment of thrift and credit co-operative societies will be given new impetus to facilitate group savings for the formation of the much needed capital for investment purposes. An arrangement will be made with the commercial banks to grant soft loan facilities to deserving business combines and individuals. Efforts will be made to improve the co-operative marketing of farm products other than the well-known export crops. The dying co-operative produce Marketing Units will be revitalised. In order to enable the Co-operative Movement to shoulder more and more responsibility for running its own affairs, a great push will be given to Membership Education drive and the diversification of course programmes for the regular students at the Co-operative College.

Large Scale Industrial Development

106. The Government policy on the dispersal of industries will be vigorously pursued during the plan period. To this end, Administrative Divisions in the State are being encouraged to allocate land for industrial estates, and to initiate Economic Self-Help Industrial projects, the emphasis being on agro-based industries and those using some of our natural resources like ceramic, marble, pulp and paper, starch, sugar, wood complex and fishery. In addition to producing import substitution goods, it is intended to supply neighbouring markets from the products of our factories like blanket and towels, cement, bicycles, sanitary wares, farm tools and implements, cotton wool, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. The aim is to raise substantially per capita income as well as overall return to the State from investment in industries and reduce the present over-dependence of the State economy on agriculture. A summary of the Western State industrial projects are contained in Appendices VIII, IX, X and XI.

Industrial Estates

107. In pursuance of Government objective to accelerate industrial development of the state by helping industrialists to overcome the problems of getting suitable land with adequate amenities conducive to efficient industrial operation, new industrial estates will be established in different parts of the State. Over the current Plan period, Government proposes to spend a total sum of £500,000 on Industrial Estates as shown in Item 22 of Appendix VIII. A few of the possible locations for these Estates are Ibadan, Oshogbo and Akure.

Commerce and Finance

108. During the Plan Period, the existing financial institutions of Government will be given every assistance to enable them meet the demand of the small businessmen and industrialists. The Credit position of the Western State Finance Corporation will be strengthened and the equity share capital of the Co-operative Bank increased appreciably. A provision of £1,500,000 has been made for commerce and finance. *See* Appendix XI.

CHAPTER V

TRANSPORT SYSTEM

109. In the 1962–68 Plan period, Government placed emphasis on the co-ordination and improvement of existing roads. In this direction, over £6.4 million was spent on the rehabilitation and the resealing of a number of roads, the bituminous surfacing of hundreds of miles of roads, both in the urban and rural areas and the general improvement of earth roads and the construction of important bridges.

Recent Performance and Problems

110. Although the Western State Development Plan for 1962–68 did not envisage a lot of road construction except where there was ample evidence that certain important areas have not been adequately served *vis-a-vis* the needs of economic growth, some major road projects were either fully executed or nearly completed. These include the Ijebu-Ode-Idi-Ayunre Road (34 miles), Ondo-Ore Road (18 miles) and Ife-Ondo Road (42 miles) all at a cost of over £6 million.

111. The civil war which ended in January 1970 had a near-paralysing effect on the transportation infra-structure in the country and the transport network in Western State had its own share. As a result of damaged Trunk A roads and bridges, and the closure of the transportation facilities in the Eastern States, there were traffic diversions to Trunk B and Council roads which were ill-equipped to carry the additional volume of traffic. The crises also adversely affected expectations in terms of inflow of foreign aid, machinery and equipment. There was therefore late completion of projects and many roads suffered from neglect and lack of maintenance.

112. The Second National Development Plan will therefore aim at re-activating the previously under-maintained roads and other new road projects will be embarked upon in response to the needs of the economy.

Policy and Objectives

113. In spite of the achievements of the previous Plan period and the problems created by the crises, more emphasis will be placed on the effective co-ordination and complementary development of the Trunks A and B and the feeder roads within the Western State in order to maximise the effective utilization of all the road networks particularly with regard to produce evacuation and the promotion of intra-and inter-state commerce. Furthermore, new roads will be constructed, existing roads rehabilitated, spill-over projects completed, and feasibility studies will be conducted on new transportation network. At the end of the plan period, it is envisaged that all the administrative headquarters will be linked with the capital city of Ibadan and the State will serve as the gateway to the Kwara, the Mid-west and Lagos States either as a result of the implementation of Federal Road programmes and/or the Western State projects. The net result of government policy in this sector is the expansion of necessary infra-structure as a filip to further development and economic growth.

Programmes and Projects

114. In addition to the roads and bridges projects which are spill-overs from the 1962–68 Development Plan, the Government plans to rehabilitate about 1,516 miles of Trunk 'B' roads which have had to take on additional volume of traffic

as a result of the impassability of some major Federal (Trunk 'A') roads. It has been established that there were many unofficial diversions of traffic during and immediately after the rebel incursion into the Western State. Such unofficial diversions were also noticeable during the heavy rains of 1968–69 financial year when many of the Trunk 'A' roads were impassable. Two examples of such diversions were:

(*i*) Owo—Ikare—Ogbe—Issua—Ibilli (48 miles)

(*ii*) Ore—Foriku—Okitipupa (25 miles)

115. During the Plan Period, some of the following continuing road projects shall be completed and new ones started:

(*a*) **Abeokuta-Shagamu Road: £840,000**

This road project is to provide alternative produce evacuation route for vehicles which normally use Ibadan-Shagamu-Lagos road. Past experience indicates that when the latter route is closed to traffic as a result of severe damages, there is a lull in inter-state transportation of produce and other goods. It will also provide a good link with the proposed Lagos-Ewekoro-Abeokuta-Ibadan road which is under the Federal Road Rehabilitation programme.

(*b*) **Ilesha-Efon-Aramoko Road: £791,000**

This road project is to facilitate smoother and quicker produce evacuation in a vast cocoa growing area of the Western State.

(*c*) **Gbongan-Oshogbo-Okuku Road: £1,000,000**

The road project is to link the Western State with the Kwara State and also to make for a more effective utilization of the Ife-Ondo road which is soon to be connected to Ibadan through Gbongan.

(*d*) **Completion of Spill-over projects**

Some of the road projects which were started during the 1962–68 Plan period will also be completed. These include the Igede-Awo-Iddo, Ilesha-Oke-Igbo and Apomu-Orile Owu road projects. There will also be provision for replacement of construction plants, vehicles and equipment. The total cost of the programme is expected to be about £8.413 million. The summary of the Road Project is in Appendix XII.

CHAPTER VI

WATER AND SEWERAGE

116. With the increasing growth of urbanisation and industrialisation of the Western State, water supply is looked upon as a social service consumed by households and institutions and as an important input in industrial production processes; hence the emphasis on the provision of urban and rural water supplies in the 1962–68 Development Plan when a provision of £9.9 million was made to this sub-sector although actual expenditure was £14.2 million. This showed an over expenditure of £4.3 million. The gaps between installed and planned capacities showed themselves in serious water shortages in such places as Ibadan, Ile-Ife, Abeokuta and Oshogbo with the attendant disruptive effects on industrial output and household undertakings.

Recent Performance and Problems

117. In pursuance of government policy to provide pipe-borne water to urban and rural areas in adequate quantity and quality for human consumption and for industrial processes within the limits of available resources, some of the planned schemes were either completely executed or nearing completion. These include Ibadan, Iyin/Igede, Atan, Ile-Oluji, Odogbolu/Okun-Owa/Aiyepe and Ife/Origbo/Ode-Omu/Gbongan water schemes.

118. The crises that gripped the country also had adverse effects on the execution of planned water schemes. Foreign aid expectations were not fulfilled and the embargo on imports in an attempt to conserve foreign exchange also affected the importation of pipes, fittings, machinery and equipment. The fast growing population also dictates the need for additional increase in the water supply capacity.

119. There are also financial problems associated with the operation of the Water Corporation which is charged with the responsibility of providing pipe-borne water to urban and rural population. From past experience, the Water Corporation is heavily subsidised on its operation in the rural areas but it has to set the water tariff to cover production and service costs in the urban and industrial areas. A sound financial and management policy will be embarked upon during the plan period.

Programmes and Projects

120. The planned expenditure on Water Supply schemes during the plan period is £7.500 million. The main feature will be the completion of spill-over projects especially the Ibadan Water Supply Scheme, the non-completion of which causes major industrial and domestic dislocations. Other main projects include Ikire/Apomu/Ikoyi, Imeko, Oke-Igbo/Ifetedo and Aiyetoro/Okitipupa water Schemes. At the end of the Plan period, apart from the supply of pipe-borne water to urban areas for industrial and household consumption, better water would have been made available to the rural population to raise the standard of health by eradicating such diseases and parasites as diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid, cholera, malaria and guinea-worms, the incidence of which is directly related to inadequate clean and potable water supply. The proposed small-scale and cottage industries will also benefit from the scheme.

Ibadan Wastes Disposal and Drainage Project

121. With the rapid growth of Ibadan and the menace of frequent and disastrous flooding of Ogunpa and Kudeti rivers, and problems of drainage and solid waste disposal, it is proposed to embark on various schemes—*viz*, improvements to conservancy service, construction of public facilities and general flood control. The schemes have already been phased out and the first phase is the preparation of a technically detailed Master Plan, giving information on the Ibadan water supply system, sanitary and sewage facilities, surface water collection and disposal, solid waste collection and disposal, population growth, health and fire risks and protection. The cost of financing the plan is shared between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme.

122. The first phase coincided with the end of the 1962–68 Development Plan period and over-spills into the second Development Plan. The second phase of the project which is the implementation stage will be taken care of in the 1970–74 Development Plan period.

123. The second phase of the project is the implementation stage which includes the following: improving the conservancy service, constructing public facilities, sanitary sewers, flood control structures, solid waste collection and disposal facilities and Comfort Stations.

The comfort stations would be essentially private facilities each serving possibly four family groups or approximately 200 persons and would provide toilets, showers and clothes washing facilities. The pilot study approach would permit detailed evaluation of social acceptability, functional requirements and methods of initiating financing and constructing under actual conditions, thus ensuring successful implementation of this type of facility in the development of the Master Plan for the provision of improved sanitation facilities in the Old Town. The problems associated with the scheme lie in educating the public to use the comfort stations to be provided and to keep the town clean. The Town Planning Authorities also have to make appropriate arrangements for the disposal of wastes by requiring that septic tanks are provided in all new buildings.

124. The implementation of project is phased out in the Table below:

TABLE XXV

Ibadan Sewerage Scheme

Project	*1970–71* £	*1971–72* £	*1972–73* £	*1973–74* £	*Total* £
Sewerage . .	100,000	300,000	800,000	800,000	2,000,000
Drainage . .	395,000	412,500	412,500	425,000	1,645,000
Solid Wastes . .	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000
TOTAL . £	595,000	812,500	1,312,500	1,325,000	4,045,000

The summary of the projects is shown in Appendix XIII.

CHAPTER VII

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

125. The contribution of a healthy population to economic and social development cannot be over-emphasised. The Government is therefore conscious of the importance of sound health and medical care for the people of the State.

Recent Performance

126. A total capital expenditure of about £2.6 million was incurred in 1962–68 Plan period. Emphasis was placed on curative services, hence, the construction of State Hospitals with specialist facilities in most of the eight Medical Zones into which the Western State was divided and the expansion and improvement of General Hospitals and the opening of District Hospitals. The programme also aimed at the improvement of Public Health facilities with the provision of Health, Dental, and Maternity Centres.

127. During the 1962–68 Plan period, seven General Hospitals were up-graded to the status of the State Hospitals by the provision of additional qualified medical personnel, better equipment and drugs. The hospitals are located in Ife, Oshogbo, Ibadan, Oyo, Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode, and Akure.

Policy Issues and Objectives

128. While the policy objective will be to consolidate existing services by providing necessary inputs of qualified and specialist medical personnel, better equipment and drugs, efforts will be made to bring health and medical services within easy reach of the people. The eradication of communicable diseases will also be intensified, for example, small-pox and measles. Manpower development will also be pursued and the Federal Government plan to expand the system of Medical Schools and Teaching Hospitals will go a long way to solve the problem of acute shortage of medical and para-medical personnel. In addition to the establishment of a Faculty of Medicine in the University of Ife, the Government will also improve on its recruitment policies as well as device policies which will ensure the retention of existing staff as far as possible.

129. The specific objectives to be pursued will be:

(*i*) To consolidate the facilities in the health and medical institutions by improving on the doctor/population ratio which at present stands at 1/50,000. To this end, admission to the University Teaching Hospital at Ibadan will be increased considerably. The limitation hitherto put on admission of students for clinical teaching will be ameliorated by the expansion of facilities which will become available when all the State Hospitals start to function fully. It is also intended to attain a ratio of 1/100,000 in the supply of pharmacists instead of the present of 1/130,000; the expected ratio of radiographers/population will be 1/130,000; (instead of the present ratio of 1/400,000) and that of staff nurses/midwives to be 1/5,000 (instead of the present ratio of 1/8,500). In the area of *preventive services*, it is hoped to achieve a target of one health centre per 330,000 people and one State Health Office in each of the eight Health Districts in the State. It is also hoped to achieve a ratio of one public health doctor per health district, one health inspector per 30,000 people, one health sister per 60,000 people and one community nurse per 40,000 people.

(*ii*) To improve on the Services of the Basic Health Units, *i.e.*, environmental health and sanitation, Maternal and Child Welfare services and universal immunisation of children. In this direction, it is intended to achieve the following targets in the eradication of diseases:

(*a*) Malaria is expected to be reduced to 100 per 10,000 people;
(*b*) Dysentery is expected to be reduced to 20 per 10,000 people;
(*c*) Measles to be reduced to 10 per 10,000 people;
(*d*) Small-pox to be reduced to 10 per 10,000 people;
(*e*) Tuberculosis to be reduced to 30 per 10,000 people;
(*f*) Leprosy to be reduced to 30 per 10,000 people;
(*g*) Tetanus to be reduced to 5 per 10,000 people.

(*iii*) To improve on the provision of drugs to hospitals. The question of manufacturing drugs in the State in order to minimize cost and ensure prompt delivery is being closely examined, and care will be taken to see to a judicious use of the drugs supplied to hospitals and medical institutions.

(*iv*) To improve on provision of bed accommodation in hospitals from 5/10,000 to 7/12,000.

(*v*) To provide increasing hospital facilities for residents in rural areas.

(*vi*) To improve on the present machinery of propagating health items by increasing the Health Education Teaching facilities at the Health Auxiliaries Training School, Ibadan. During the Plan, period the School Health and Dental Services will be improved upon. The research into bilharzia and nutrition shall be intensified. It is also hoped that the sewage system based on photo-synthetic oxidation being tried out by the Department of Sanitary Engineering of the University of Ife will have tremendous impact on the environmental hygiene standard of the rural areas when fully developed. The already close co-operation with the Nutrition Centre of the University of Ibadan will also continue. There will also be closer co-operation with the Information Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Information in publicising the aims and programmes of the Health Units.

Population Policy

130. During this Plan period, the government will continue to co-operate with the Family Planning Council and the National Population Council and any other recognised private organisations engaged in family planning programmes. The family planning facilities in hospitals, clinics and maternity centres will be expanded in order to help willing families to choose the number and spacing of their children.

131. The estimated cost of the programme for health and medical services is:

	£
(*i*) Curative Services	3.952
(*ii*) Public Health Services	0.660
(*iii*) Others	1.000
TOTAL	£ 5.612

A summary of projects is in Appendix XIV.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

132. The purpose of education is a controversial one. While a school of thought accepts that education should be used as a tool to prepare the individual to undertake specific tasks and employment functions and so enable him to discover his own personality and enrich his knowledge, others accept that education should be a policy instrument for economic and social development. A sound education policy should seek to combine the two major objectives—to enable the individual to discover his potentialities and make him contribute to the development process. This idea will underline the development of education during the Plan period.

Past Performances and Problems

133. The last Plan period witnessed increases in enrolment from the Primary to the University level of the educational strata. Increased accommodation was provided by expanding existing facilities and providing new ones. Steps were also taken to improve on the quality of necessary input for the successful realisation of the objectives of providing better qualified teaching staff and equipment and materials. The actual capital expenditure was £9 million.

134. The education system is however be-set with problems such as wastages, lack of adequate equipment and poor teaching standards. There was also too much emphasis on formal education and the orientation of the products of the institutions was biased towards white-collar jobs. There was also lack of co-ordination between all levels of the education strata. The resultant effects manifested themselves in increasing number of drop-outs and in a shortage of semi-skilled workers.

Policies and Objectives

135. The general policy will be the co-ordination of all levels of the education system from the primary to the University level. There will be an increasing emphasis on the need to develop formal and adult education. The mid-70 will also witness a re-orientation towards science and technical education and in this direction, a Polytechnic with a technological bias will be set up and existing Trade Centres will be expanded. There will also be expanding avenues for the further training of teaching personnel engaged in Primary, Secondary and Teacher Training education and on-the-job training for factory operatives.

136. In the field of higher education, the University of Ife will be assisted to enable it supply the necessary skilled man-power that is essential for the rapid economic development of the State. A provision of £24.5 million is made for this sub-sector.

Primary Education

137. During the plan period, primary school enrolment which is now about 750,000 is estimated to increase at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. It is the policy of Government to provide additional classroom accommodation, repair and where necessary, rebuild the present classroom blocks some of which are of shoddy designs and in a poor state of disrepair. Within the next four years, it is proposed to rebuild 4,949 classroom blocks and carry out repairs on about 200 others. In addition, other ancillary services which include the provision of 246 administrative/library blocks and 141 craftsroom/assembly halls are also proposed in order to create a more congenial atmosphere for imparting knowledge.

138. Efforts will be made to increase the retention rate and minimise wastage primary schools by providing healthier environment and introducing scien subjects in the primary schools. It is therefore proposed to provide more scien equipment to schools to make for more effective teaching of the subject. T quality of the teaching staff will also be raised and in this direction, it is propos to train 4,250 teachers in the existing twenty-four teacher training colleges. T estimated total cost of Primary education is £11 million.

Teacher Education

139. It is proposed to retain the present twenty-four teacher training colleg which are expected to train over 4,000 teachers to meet the needs of the stat A good deal of renovation and repairs will be carried out on these training colleg in order to create a congenial environment conducive to learning. In order to st up the teaching of science and improve the teaching of English in Primary schoo the training colleges will be provided with well-equipped Science and Engli Laboratories and the quality of staff will be improved upon. There will also substantial improvement to Adeyemi College of Education. The cost of the pr gramme during the plan period is estimated to be £1.957 million.

Secondary Education

140. One view which underlines the proposals made here is that Educati should be a policy instrument for economic and social development. Seconda Education should therefore be viewed, at this stage of our development, as investment which whilst fulfilling other purposes, will equip its products for happier, more useful life. This will necessarily include gainful employment. O educational planning must therefore be within the context of over-all econom and social planning.

141. In the last plan, 1962–68, the policy of Government was to provide seconda education for 10 per cent of the successful Primary School Leavers. In actual fa at the end of the Plan period, 22 per cent secured places in Secondary Gramm Schools. Following this trend of increase, it will be more realistic to plan for per cent of successful Primary School Leavers entering Secondary Schools. T fact of expansion and of growth must be taken for granted and accepted. T problem that should face us is what should become of the products of the school How would the products of the school serve the needs of society and of Industry?

All these point to the need to provide pupils in schools with a type of educ tion which will satisfy the social and cultural needs of the society. An educate unemployed will always be a source of danger to the society.

142. In considering what type of curriculum should be provided and in wh direction expansion should veer, it is necessary to take into consideration t requirements of Industry and of the economy. In this connection some light ma be thrown on this subject by an extract from 'A study of the Educational a Training Content of Occupations, 1966' published by the National Man-Pow Board in Lagos in 1968. The relevant portions read:

> 'A recently published study of the employment of professionals undertake by the National Man-Power Board indicated a high preponderance of e patriate personnel as far down as the 'technician' level against a back ground

inadequate supply of indigenous manpower of this category. This situation has to be reversed by relating the supply of technical skill in terms of quantity to the needs of the economy in general and individual industries in particular. *For the Secondary School System of education the basic implication is greater emphasis on the teaching of Science and Mathematics in an effort to engage the interest of students in things technical as a first step in job-preparation.*'

Within the plan period, provision will be made for additional classroom blocks, science equipment grants will be extended to all secondary schools, and agricultural science equipment grants will be paid to some secondary schools already offering the subject. Existing classroom blocks will also be repaired and maintained. A sum of £3.2 million is therefore estimated for the secondary school programme.

143. The expansion of the Trade Centres now being undertaken under the IDA Project will be completed during the plan period. It is proposed policy that Vocational education in the Trade Centres being specialised education for employment, should be closely geared to the needs of industries. Under the IDA expansion plan, the present enrolment of 1,305 students in the four Trade Centres and Ibadan Technical College is to be doubled. It is considered that the anticipated increased enrolment would go a long way in meeting the requirements of the labour market for specialised skills before plans are made for the establishment of additional Trade Centres.

144. The Technical College, Ibadan, will form the nucleus of a Polytechnic in the State. It is envisaged that the polytechnic will cater for the following aspects of science and technical education:

(*i*) Technical Teacher Training;

(*ii*) Pre-University and Pre-Technical Science Courses;

(*iii*) Training of Intermediate—level Man power for Engineering and Commerce (based on the nucleus of Courses now existing at the Technical College);

(*iv*) Vocational skill improvement of craftsmen in the high productivity sector (*e.g.*, big modern industries) and of entrepreneurs and craftsmen in the intermediate productivity sector (*e.g.*, small-scale industries);

(*v*) Training of factory operatives for the small-scale industrial centres.

The programme is estimated to cost about £2 million.

Library Services and Audio-Visual Aids, Publication Block and Equipment.

145. The development of school library services in the State has been greatly hampered by the absence of a State Central Library, housed in a permanent building, which could co-ordinate effectively, activity in this direction. Government will give high priority to the building of a Central Library in Ibadan. The Library would take the form of a central depot library, serving all libraries in all the twenty-five divisions of the State. Work is expected to commence immediately on this

building which will be completed within the plan-period. A sum of £27,000 has already been made available in the form of a grant by the British Council. Audio-visual aids and Publication Block fully equipped to satisfy our educational demands will also be provided.

Scholarships, Bursaries

146. Government will continue to award bursaries and scholarships for secondary and post-secondary education to deserving recipients to remove the manpower bottlenecks especially in the field of science and technology.

Adult Education

147. There will be increasing emphasis on adult education and the scope of the curriculum will be widened to take account of the needs of the illiterate adults in the society.

University of Ife

148. A sum of £3.5 million is to be spent on the various expansion programmes of the University. During the Plan period, the University intends to establish a Medical School to help relieve the acute shortage of Medical personnel in the country.

149. It is estimated that the cost of implementing the various programmes of education during the 4-year Reconstruction and Development period is about £24.5 million (*See* Appendix XV).

CHAPTER IX

OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Town and Country Planning

150. The essence of town and country planning is among other things, to ensure controlled dispersal of social overheads and infra-structural facilities. The various projects planned for the last plan period included the preparation of physical development plans for priority towns and rural communities and special mapping projects but lack of funds and inadequate provision of personnel and equipment led to non-fulfilment of most of the plans. Out of a planned expenditure of £9.3 million in the 1962-68 plan period, only £3.5 million was expended.

151. During the present plan period, the government will ensure that the planned development of towns is related to the surrounding country side. The State shall be divided into twenty-four town and country Planning Areas, each with its own Area Planning Authority to plan and carry out effective control of development. Adequate financial assistance will be made to these Planning Authorities. The projects to be undertaken during the Plan period will include the following:

(*i*) *Preparation of a physical development plan of Western State*, (*£100,000*) This project is designed to control the location of industries and other public investments with a view to achieving optimum returns.

(*ii*) *Preparation of Development Plan for priority towns and rural communities:* (*£14,000*). It is intended to upgrade a number of selected towns which, with minimum cost, can provide adequate environment for immediate economic expansion.

(*iii*) *Special Mapping Projects:* (*£400,000*). Large scale maps will be produced for the planning of health and other social services, distribution of water supply and telephone services, the preparation of city master plans for land use and slum clearance, the siting of housing and industrial estates and the charting of land transactions. There will also be produced topographical maps for the selection of sites for various agricultural and industrial projects, the tapping of new water supply sources, the development of roads and communication and country planning and mineral investigation surveys.

(*iv*) *Land Titles Registry:* (*£150,000*). A land Titles Registry will be set up in order to encourage people to register their titles to land and so minimise the number of land disputes.

(*v*) *School of Surveying, Oyo.* The school shall be developed and expanded to provide standardised survey training for the students. A provision of £61,000 is made for the various projects.

(*vi*) *Lay-out of Urban Development Areas, Industrial and Residential Estates etc.* (*£725,000*). This project is in conformity with the need for controlled dispersal of infra-structural facilities and to give a face-lift to urban areas.

Housing and Industrial Estates

152. It is the policy of government to encourage and help the people of the state to own their own houses in a healthy environment. There is also a policy to encourage planned location of industries, within the State. The Western Nigeria

Housing Corporation is charged with the execution of the twin-objectives. Already industrial and residential estates have been built in Ikeja (now in the Lagos State) and Ibadan. The Ministry of Lands and Housing also has responsibility for housing an industrial estates promotion, and the development of industrial estates is one of the objectives of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. It is expected that during the present plan period, the Housing Corporation will extend its programme of housing estate promotion and industrial development to Akure and Oshogbo, and there will be an industrial estate in Ibadan respectively. Other possible locations may also be considered for the programme during the Plan period. The total cost of the town and country planning programme is about £2.5 million and the summary of the projects is in Appendix XVI.

2. Social Development

153. The ultimate goal of the government is to provide a conducive environment for the self-fulfilment of the citizens. The social development programmes are therefore designed to raise the standard of life in the urban and rural areas.

154. During the last Plan period, local communities were encouraged to undertake self-help projects such as the construction of roads, bridges, Youth Centres, market stalls, and maternity centres. The last plan period also witnessed increases in enrolment in Literacy Classes, Boys and Girls Clubs and in various activities undertaken under the Women's Programme.

Policies and Objectives

155. It is proposed to continue to use the accepted principles and techniques of community development to bring to the people especially those living in rural areas, the technical and general knowledge and skills necessary to increase productivity in agriculture and industry, to improve health, nutrition and sanitation conditions and to raise the general level of education of the people in rural areas.

156. The Government will continue to attach great importance to the physical and material achievements of Community Development, for example in the construction of roads and bridges, the building of market stalls, post offices, community halls and motor parks. It is realised that with the growth of towns and expansions of the industries programme, new social problems are being created which need to be tackled. The Government proposes to continue with intensified training programmes for the Staff engaged in social development work.

157. The various social development programmes shall include social education through participation in development projects. There will also be women's programme which includes mothercraft, environmental hygiene, nutrition, child care and women-oriented community development programmes. Attention will also be focussed on Rural Development Self-Help projects to encourage village communities and also on the improvement of Remand Homes and Approved Schools. In the field of sports, work will be stepped up on the building of Sports Stadia in all the Divisions in the State. The Government proposes to spend about £1.2 million on the various projects. A list of projects is attached as Appendix XVII.

3. Rural Employment Promotion

158. Government will continue, as in the past, to promote rural employment so as to arrest rural depopulation with all its consequences. To this end, the Western State Government, in co-operation with the United Nations Agencies, namely the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agricultural Organisation started a Pilot Project for Rural Employment Promotion in 1969, in the three adjacent districts of Ifo, Otta and Ilaro in Egba and Egbado Divisions.

159. The overall purpose of the Pilot Project is to assist the Government in testing and demonstrating in a rural pilot area, effective methods of employment promotion and rural development in general in an integrated development approach. The Pilot Project's more specific objectives are:

(*i*) to create more employment opportunities by developing the rural private sector;

(*ii*) to initiate change in rural communities through self-help;

(*iii*) to spread capital investment, amenities and opportunities to smaller and medium—sized rural towns; and

(*iv*) to train Government staff to motivate and advise the rural private sector.

160. In pursuance of the foregoing objectives, action programmes which will be carried out include:

(*i*) a vocational training programme for school leavers and unemployed youth;

(*ii*) a training advisory and common facilities programme for craftsmen and small entrepreneurs. This will provide workshops for on-the-job training of masters, journeymen and apprentices, and in-the-field advisory services in management, marketing, record keeping and co-operation. The programme is based on a common facilities centre and is to lead to the establishment of satellitic small-scale enterprises engaged in specialised or complementary lines of production. Ancillary production centres in other rural towns will be established as the need arises;

(*iii*) agricultural extension programmes with emphasis on

(*a*) development of group farms and master farmers;

(*b*) food crop multiplication through wide distribution of high yielding food crop varieties;

(*c*) cocoa improvement through the distribution of newly developed cocoa progenies;

(*d*) M.A.N.R./F.A.O./F.F.H.C. Fertilizer programme;

(*e*) Kola rehabilitation and the selection and distribution of high yielding Kola cuttings and training in improved cultivation methods;

(*f*) intensive farmer training through short courses and frequent extension contacts, a supervised credit programme and expanded use of communications media which will assist farmers in the transition of more progressive farming methods and farm organisations;

(*iv*) a programme for the improvement of rural feeder roads aimed at assisting local government councils in the planning and execution of road construction, improvement and maintenance works. This will ease the difficulties experienced in transportation and marketing of food and export crops resulting from the poor conditions of existing feeder roads; and

(*v*) a project evaluation and employment planning unit.

161. The Pilot project has been estimated to cost a total of £764,150. The details are shown in Appendix XIX.

4. Information

162. In recognition of the importance of keeping the public well informed of the various activities embarked upon by the government and the need to mobilise public support for the development programmes, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Information will be strengthened and expanded to be able to discharge its functions promptly and punctually. In post-crises period, there is need for adequate coverage of programmes and activities connected with rehabilitation, resettlement, reconstruction and reconciliation.

163. In pursuance of this policy, the Information and Printing Divisions of the Ministry shall be provided with modern equipment with which to carry out their specialised functions. It is proposed to make available modern typewriters, offset printing equipment, publicity vehicles, cine-cameras, cinema vans, cinema/public address equipment and various photographic equipment. It is also proposed to build Information Centres at Zonal Headquarters. These will also be manned by qualified personnel and necessary equipment supplied.

164. In addition, the programmes of the Western Nigeria Television and Western Nigeria Broadcasting Service originating from Ibadan and currently enjoyed only by persons in Lagos, Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode and Abeokuta will be expanded to cover places around Oshogbo, Iwo, Ife, Ilesha, Ede, Ogbomosho, Ilawe, Akure, Ado-Ekiti, Owo, Ikare and Ikirun. The installation of a permanent link between Abafon and Ibadan relay stations will also continue as planned. There will also be medium power transmitter stations at Idominasi (near Ilesha), Iju (near Akure) and Ogbomosho. The whole programme will be backed up with intensive training of the personnel through in-service courses and on-the-job training facilities.

165. The estimated cost of the programme is about £1.5 million with Printing Division taking £100,000, Information Division, £500,000 and W N T V/W N B S £900,000.

Programmes and Projects

166. The following programmes and projects will be carried out during the plan period:

(*i*) *Publicity Vehicles.* These will be used to ensure that each of the Administration Divisions in the State has an active and mobile Information Services Unit.

(*ii*) *Cine-Cameras (35 mm gauge), Photographic equipment, etc.* The purpose is to enable the Film Unit to embark on shooting of films in 35 mm gauge which is the gauge now acceptable to commercial theatres. A high quality of the end-products can also be guaranteed.

(*iii*) *Cinema Vans, Cinema/Public Address equipment.* The use of fully-equipped cinema vans both for announcing and interpreting important governmental measures as well as for giving mobile film shows on various governmental activities is indispensable in any effective field publicity operations.

(*iv*) *Building of new Information Centres*. Each of the new zonal headquarters—Akure, Oshogbo, Ado-Ekiti and Abeokuta will be responsible for co-ordinating field publicity operations. It is planned that each of the head zonal units will be housed in a suitable specially constructed building with facilities for library, office, stores, film shows theatre, Exhibition Hall and Photographic Darkroom.

(*v*) *Editing machines, tables etc*. These are required to cope with the increased production of films which will be needed for the expansion in the field publicity operations.

(*vi*) *Film Studio with equipment for sound dubbing*. This is necessary for quick production of films. Hitherto, except for films shown on television screens in negative form, all our films cannot be shown to the public at large until after they have been fully developed and printed in Britain. The regular heavy expenditure, loss of foreign exchange and delays involved in past exercises can be removed by having film studio units in the State.

(*vii*) *Offset printing, workshops, envelope making machine, etc*. Offset printing was established with the financial assistance of the U.S.A.I.D. in collaboration with the Western State Government, and its development on a larger scale is now necessary. There is need to purchase and instal a two-colour offset machine as this is economic and more effective. A modern printing workshop will also be put up to rectify the current experience of back-pedalling in the flow of work and so save time and reduce cost. An envelope-making machine will also be installed in order to manufacture envelopes locally. Paper will be supplied by the Nigerian Paper Mills at Jebba and there will be savings on foreign exchange. This item has been found necessary in view of the ban on importation of envelopes.

(*viii*) *Colour Processing Laboratory Equipments*. There is need to improve the photographic section on modern lines to facilitate the production of colour slides, transparencies and film strips if a high standard of work in regard to portraiture, books and magazine production is to be maintained. The provision of the above items is to help to bring government activities nearer the people and break the information crisis that may hinder the good relationship between the government and the people.

Broadcasting and Television Services

(*ix*) *Transmitters* (*for sound and television*). The provision of a VHF music/programme link is designed to improve the quality of programmes relayed at the stations. The improvement to Ibadan and Abafon Medium wave transmitters from 10WK to 50 KW and the provision of a 10KW Medium wave sound transmitter at Akure will go a long way to bring high quality programmes to consumers.

(*x*) *7-KW Land-Rover Type Lighting Trucks*. In view of the increased production of documentary and newsreel films envisaged during the Plan period, two additional lighting trucks will be provided to supplement the only one currently in use.

(*xi*) *Mechanical Workshop*. The expansion of the field publicity operations demands that the present workshop should be extended to cope with maintenance and repairs, the increased number of cinema vans and publicity vehicles. There will also be an extension to the workshop being used for television repairs and maintenance work.

(*xii*) *Zonal Headquarters Buildings*. There will be Zonal Headquarters Buildings to accommodate the field officers of the Information Divisions.

(*xiii*) *Other minor works*. The other minor works to be executed include a photographic studio, security wall round the Workshop, extension to the washing and toilet facilities and provision of roads and drainage facilities leading to the workshops.

5. Electricity development

167. Electricity supply is looked upon as an economic as well as a social service. It is one of the infra-structural facilities needed for social and economic advancement. In the 1962–68 plan period, the government incurred a capital expenditure of over £5.7 million. It is still the intention of government to extend electricity supplies to urban and rural areas but with particular emphasis on supplies to industrial projects, hospitals, farm settlements and farm institutes. Attention will also be focussed on the progressive rural electrification scheme in anticipation of increasing development of small scale industries that require motive power.

168. With the commissioning of the Kainji Dam, it is possible to extend electricity supply to a number of towns in the Western State. After detailed discussions with the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria on the urban and rural electrification programme, its phasing and financing, it has been possible to include about seventy-nine towns on the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria list. It is however noted that a number of these towns will be connected to the Kainji Grid System while others will be grouped into isolated undertakings. The financing of the schemes on Electricity Corporation of Nigeria list will be either from the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria resources or from Federal and/or State Government grants. It is realised that all projects cannot meet the economic criterion of viability which is a major concern to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. It is however known that a majority of the Western State schemes is accommodated by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. Government will therefore take over projects which are not covered by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria programme which are of special importance to the people of the State either as a social service or as a source of power to various industrial, commercial, educational and medical establishments. A provision of £1 million is made to implement such schemes during the Plan period. A list of electricity schemes is in Appendix XVIII.

6. General administration

169. The successful implementation of the various programmes and projects pre-supposes efficient administration, and security to lives and property. The government through its various agencies will make its presence and authority felt at all levels of contact with the population and allow for a criss-cross transmission of information between the government and the people.

170. During the Plan period, the government will provide new office and living accommodation in some Divisional Headquarters within the State. In order to facilitate quicker administration in a conducive environment, new buildings will be put up for the Court of Appeal; High Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Quarters as the need arises. The programme is expected to cost £2.5 million.

171. In order to provide protection for valuable property like schools and industrial premises, the government proposes to extend fire services to various parts of the State. During the Plan period, the services shall cover Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ife, Oshogbo, Akure, Ado-Ekiti, Ijebu-Ode, Ilaro, Oyo, Ogbomosho, Ondo, Ikare, Ila, Ilesha, Owo, Okitipupa, Iseyin and Shagamu. The estimated cost of the Programme is about £500,000.

CHAPTER X

FINANCING THE PLAN

172. As indicated in Chapter II, the total financial outlay of the Western State Development Plan for the public and private sectors has been put at £220.5 million (gross) over the four-year period, 1970–74. Of this sum, it is expected that the public sector will account for as much as 40 per cent or roughly about £88 million over the period, based on the performances of that sector over the previous two plans and having regard to its executive capacity both in terms of raising the finance and of implementation. A lot would therefore depend on how much can be raised from internal sources for the purpose of plan implementation. In this regard, it would be necessary to undertake a detailed study and analysis of all the sources of revenue available to the government as well as the exploitation of new ones. In the past, considerable reliance has been placed on statutory revenues receivable from the Federal government which had constituted about 80 per cent of the recurrent revenue of the State. On the other hand, personal income tax constitutes only about 6 per cent of the total recurrent revenue. It will be the aim of policy to further widen the base of revenue and intensify its collection.

173. On the capital receipts side, the greatest contributor is the State's Marketing Board which in grants alone contributes 50 per cent of the total capital receipts on the average. Other important sources of capital receipts include appropriations from recurrent budget surplus and allocations from development loan stocks. The Statutory Corporations and Boards also generate some funds for capital development within their organisations. This however does not amount to much and is not expected to exceed about £2.5 million over the four-year period. The detailed projection is contained in Appendix XXI.

Capital Expenditure

174. The gross expenditure in the public sector over the four-year period, including the Statutory Corporations and Boards, is estimated as follows:

	£'000s
Gross Sectoral Programmes	87,161
Less Assumed Underspending (17 per cent) .	15,008
Net Public Sector Programmes.	72,153

The total public expenditure shows a relative shift in favour of expenditure on the development sector as compared with the 1962–68 Plan and accounts for as much as 42 per cent of the total. Within the sector, agriculture, including livestock, forestry and fishing, accounts for as mch as 20.2 per cent. Another major item of expenditure is education which accounts for as much as 28.1 per cent or £24.5 million in contrast to the planned expenditure of £12.8 million or 12.2 per cent over the 1962–68 plan period. The huge allocation to education is partly accounted for by the need to make greater allocation to the University of Ife as well as the need to rebuild and equip most of the State's primary school buildings which have become old, dilapidated, and in some cases dangerous. After a decade of free primary education, it has now become necessary to allocate substantial sums to this sector if the programme is to be maintained and improved.

Current expenditure

175. Appendix XXII shows the trend of recurrent expenditure for 1964–65 to 1970–74. It is expected that the trend in the growth of recurrent expenditure would continue owing to the ever increasing activity of Government. However efforts would be made to curtail it so as to ensure adequate budget surpluses for capital development. The forecast of recurrent expenditure over the period is put at £107.8 million. In forecasting these figures some account has been taken of the normal increase in Public Service Establishments and debt servicing obligations. Increases in prices and wage levels which will be a feature of a post-war economy, have however not been accounted for. It is hoped that control of wages will continue over the Plan period and that possible inflation will be adequately contained.

Financial Resources

176. The forecasts of recurrent expenditure and revenue are as follows:

TABLE XXVI

Recurrent Expenditure Forecast 1970-74

1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
				£'m
23.6	26.3	27.9	30.0	107.8

Recurrent Revenue Forecast 1970-74

1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
				£'m
30.2	34.3	38.8	44.1	147.4

177. The above forecast relates to recurrent revenue expected from existing sources. It has not taken into account any improvement in the revenue collection machinery or revenues that might accrue from new sources. To that extent therefore, the forecasts are rather conservative and therefore attainable.

178. The recurrent revenue and expenditure map is therefore as follows:

TABLE XXVII

Recurrent Revenue and Expenditure 1970-74

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Year	*Recurrent Revenue*	*Recurrent expenditure*	*Budget Deficit or Surplus (2–3)*
1970–71	30.2	23.6	6.6
1971–72	34.3	26.3	8·0
1972–73	38.8	27.9	10.9
1973–74	44.1	30 0	14·1
TOTAL	147.4	107.8	39.6

179. Although a forecast of £39.6 million is made for budget surplus over the four-year period, growth in recurrent expenditure will have to be carefully watched so as to ensure that the forecast is realised. In addition, the recurrent expenditure implications of new projects would be carefully watched, scrutinized and contained. It is expected that much of this would be financed from new sources of recurrent revenue.

Other Capital Receipts

180. As at present, the main source of internal receipts for capital development remains the Western Nigeria Marketing Board. In the determination of producer prices, emphasis will continue to be given to the need to marshall adequate revenue from this vital area to aid the State's development effort. At the same time, the Board's function of stabilising producer prices and of ensuring a fair price to farmers would be scrupulously guarded. It is therefore expected that the Marketing Board would contribute a total of £25.5 million. Details of total capital receipts [illegible] Appendix XXVIII

Foreign Aid

181. In the 1962–68 Plan, 50 per cent of the total expenditure was expected from foreign sources. At the end of the Plan, it was found that foreign loans and grants accounted for only about 15 per cent in the Western State although the national average was about 25 per cent. In spite of this low contribution however, the Plan was fulfilled to the tune of 60 per cent. This shows what can be achieved on our own given the proper motivations and pinpoints the dangers of excessive reliance on foreign aid.

182. Apart from the political situation which has frightened the inflow of foreign capital, it has been observed that one of the major obstacles to a greater inflow of foreign aid is the absence of bankable projects. With political stability assured, steps will be taken to assemble and develop expertise in the preparation of projects such as would be easily acceptable for financing by foreign unilateral and multilateral institutions especially United Nations Agencies.

183. The composition of capital receipts in the public sector including the statutory corporations is as follows:

TABLE XXVIII

Composition of Capital Receipts in the Public Sector

Year	*Capital Receipts £'m*
1970–71	12.6
1971–72	14.0
1972–73	18.9
1973–74	22.1
TOTAL	67.6

Resource Map

184. The total resource picture is as follows:

	£ millions
(*i*) Budget Surplus	39.6
(*ii*) Marketing Board Grants	25.5
(*iii*) Capital Resources of Corporations	2.5
TOTAL	67.6
Total Expenditure (*Less* Assumed Under-spending)	72.2
Resource Gap	4.6

CHAPTER XI

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

185. Besides the executive ministries, the Western State has specialised statutory bodies with specific functions and which are concerned with the execution of governmental policies as contained in the Programme. Prominent among these institutions are the Western Nigeria Development Corporation and the Western Nigeria Housing Corporation.

186. The Western Nigeria Development Corporation which already has a string of agricultural and industrial projects is expected to execute a large part of the agricultural and industrial schemes in the order of £4.5 million during the Plan Period. The projects in which the Western Nigeria Development Corporation is interested include oil palm, rubber, cocoa and kenaf plantations as well as oil processing.

187. There can be no doubt that the performance of the Western Nigeria Development Corporation will be much improved during the Plan period over its previous records. In recent times, the Governing Board of the Corporation undertook a comprehensive review of the staffing position of the Corporation in order to retrench the redundant employees. It is proposed to run henceforth the affairs of the Corporation on commercial basis, major decisions of the Corporation being guided mainly by the profit motive.

188. The initial responsibility for the formulation of programmes of action to be included in the State Development Plan rests on the executive Ministries, more especially the Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Trade and Industry, Works and Transport, and Education. Some difficulties have been experienced at the formulation stage of Plan proposals. These difficulties are mainly concerned with the inadequacies and shortcomings in the preparation of projects. In the forms in which projects of ministries are submitted, they are nothing more than mere ideas of statements of intentions. The need to prepare full-costed and properly appraised projects has not been fully appreciated by the initiating Ministries. Even when the need has been brought home, the initiating Ministry and often times the Ministry of Economic Planning and Social Development lack the trained personnel, data or machinery for the exercise. As a result, most of the projects in the Plan have not been subjected to a benefit/cost analysis using the Net Present Value as a measure of the expected return on the investment. During the Plan period, efforts will be made to streamline and strengthen the Planning Unit of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Reconstruction so that it can better fulfil its role.

189. Through the formulation of the Plan, the problem of co-ordinating the various governmental activities has been recognised. The Planning Division of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Reconstruction is basically concerned with the task of co-ordinating the development proposals of all the Ministries although it is the responsibility of each Ministry to supervise the individual projects under its control. Planning for development consists of three stages, namely, formulation of the programmes of action and the establishment of basic priorities and criteria, the evaluation of progress being made in the implementation, and finally the periodic review of the programmes and consequent adjustment in the light of actual develop-

ment. It is important that the Planning Division and the executive Ministries are closely associated in all these phases if the co-ordination is to be effective. To ensure the orderly implementation of the Plan, each programme of each Ministry should be seen as part and parcel of the State programme which in itself is part of the National Development Plan. Necessary measures have therefore been taken to ensure internal consistency of Ministries' programmes within the context of the State programme and the overall National Plan.

190. Government is eager to achieve the overall objectives which it has set before itself in the Plan. To this end, particular attention would be given to the sectoral objectives which are geared to stimulating production in the private sector especially in agriculture and industry. The establishment of small-scale industries will be encouraged through financial and technical assistance to indigenous investors and in agriculture, co-ordination with the private sector will be achieved through the expansion of the Extension Services Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Also, the efforts of the Co-operative Division of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Social Development Division of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Reconstruction have to be channelled to make possible the achievement of maximum result in self-help development efforts of the various communities.

191. In the present Plan exercise, some measure of success has been achieved in actively involving the various local communities in the State in the planning processes. Projects have been submitted to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Reconstruction through the Ministry of Local Government by Local Government Authorities at local, district and divisional levels for inclusion in the State Plan. Government is convinced that not only must a Plan reflect the wishes, aspirations and ideals of the masses, the people themselves must feel satisfied that they have in fact actively influenced the State Plan.

192. In order that the objectives of the Plan may be achieved, the officers who will be charged with its execution should be professionally competent and administratively capable. Professional and technical officers occupy a very strategic position in the essential work of developing an economy. Without them, many of the Development Programmes cannot be executed. Government has therefore taken steps through its scholarship and bursaries schemes and the in-Service Training Programmes over the years to meet the manpower needs of the State in this regard. Efforts are already being made to train a large number of professional staff in the art of project preparation, evaluation and implementation through courses and seminars at the University of Ife. This arrangement will be intensified during the Plan period.

193. Foreign assistance in the way of grants and loans will have to be sought in order to bridge the gap between local financial resources available and the total cost of the Development Programme. Apart from mobilising all available resources to achieve the targets, Government will need to explore avenues of loan financing, especially where the strings attached to such loans are not objectionable and provided that such loan finance will be used in projects that will accelerate the rate of economic growth. It is also expected that lending Agencies will send their own experts to supervise particular projects especially in the highly specialised fields when our local personnel lack the necessary skill or expertise.

194. One of the lessons of the current civil war however is that it has shown not only the resilience of the Nigerian economy, it has also demonstrated that a much greater proportion of funds for development can be raised locally without undue inflationary pressure. It is hoped that the Central Bank has learnt this lesson sufficiently and that the task of raising funds for development will be faced with the same vigour as that for fighting the war. It is the only realistic way of waging the war of peace and ensuring victory.

RICE CULTIVATION

Capital and Recurrent Expenditure and Returns from a 1,000-acre Unit.

	£
(*a*) *Capital Expenditure:*	
6 Tractors (Medium horse-power) at £1,045 each	6,270
6 Ploughs at £160 each	960
3 Harrows at £200 each	600
1 Planter with fertiliser attachment	500
2 Trailers at £300 each	600
4 Motorised Threshers at £500 each	2,000
50 Bird scarers at £20 each	1,000
200 Rolls of Wiremetting at £4 each	800
10 Cellular Concrete Silos at £200 each	2,000
TOTAL (*i*)	14,730
Clearing and Stumping at £10 per acre	10,000
TOTAL (*ii*)	24,730

	£
(*b*) *Recurrent Expenditure:*	
Fuel, lubricant, spares, etc. for various machines	1,000
6 Operators' wages and overtime at £200 per annum each	1,200
Seeds for 1,000 acres at 60 lbs/ac—6*d* per lb	1,500
Fertilisers at 1 cwt/ac. and £35/ton	1,750
Planting at 3 m.d.p.a.=3,000 m.d. Weeding at 5 m.d.p.a.×3=15.000 m.d. Fertiliser application at 2 m.d.pa.=2,000 m.d. Harvesting at 40 m.d.p.a.=40,000 m.d. Threshing at 3 m.d.p.a.=3,000 m.d. Total labour=63,000 m.d. at 6*s* 3*d*/m.d.	19,660
Incidentals (at 10 per cent total expenditure)	2,500
Total Recurrent Expenditure	27,610
Recurrent Expenditure less total labour	6,000

	£
(*c*) *Estimate of Returns from 1,000 acres:*	
Yield at 1,500 lbs milled rice per acre valued at £70/ton	46,660
Recurrent expenditure estimated at £6,000, Interest on Capital Expenditure (7½ per cent) £1,850, Depreciation on Capital Expenditure (12½ per cent) £3,100.	10,950
NET PROFIT	35,710

Estimate of Returns from 1,000 acres where the labour is supplied by the group of farmers:

	£	£
Yield at 1,500 lb milled rice per acre value at £70/ton	—	46,660
Recurrent Expenditure	6,000	
Interest on capital expenditure (7½ per cent)	1,850	
Depreciation on Capital Expenditure (12½ per cent)	3,100	
TOTAL		10,950
Net Profit		35,710

MAIZE CULTIVATION

Expenditure and Returns from 1,000-acre Unit

(a) Capital Expenditure

	£
6 Tractors (Medium horse-power) at £1,045 each	6,270
6 Ploughs at £160 each	960
3 Harrows at £200 each	600
1 Planter with fertiliser attachment	500
2 Tractors at £300 each	600
1 Fertiliser spreader	500
15 Cellular Concrete silos at £200 each	3,000
TOTAL (*i*)	12,430
1,000 acres Clearing and Stumping at £10 per acre	10,000
TOTAL (*ii*)	22,430

(b) Recurrent Expenditure

Fuel, lubricant, spares, etc. for various machines	1,000
6 Operators' wages and overtime at £200/ann. each	1,200
Seeds for 1,000 acres at 30 lbs/ac. and 3*d*/lb.	375
Fertilisers at 1 cwt/ac. and £35/ton	1,750
Weeding at 6 m.d.p.a. × 3 = 18,000 m.d.	
Shelling at 5 m.d.p.a.	
Total labour = 28,000 m.d. at 6*s* 3*d*/m.d.	8,750
Incidentals at 10 per cent total expenditure	1,325
TOTAL	14,400
Recurrent expenditure less Total Labour	4,760

(c) Estimate of returns from 1,000 acres

Yield at 1,500 lbs d.g.p.a. valued at £35/ton	23,450
Recurrent expenditure estimated at £14,400	
Interest on Capital expenditure (7½ per cent) £1,680	
Depreciation on Capital expenditure at (12½ per cent/ann) £2,800	
TOTAL	18,880
Net Profit	4,570

(d) Estimates of Returns from 1,000 acres where the labour is supplied by the group of farmers:

	£	£
Yield at 1,500 lb d.g.p.a. valued at £35/ton	—	23,450
Recurrent Expenditure	4,760	
Interest on capital expenditure (7½ per cent p.a.)	1,680	
Depreciation on Capital Expenditure (at 12½ per cent per annum)	2,800	
TOTAL		9,240
Net Profit		14,210

POULTRY FARMING—CALCULATIONS

(*i*) Cockerel raising for table

(a) Capital Costs

	£
140 Brooder Houses at £1,000 per brooder	140,000
Provision of range area at 2*s* per bird	28,000
Total	168,000

(b) Recurrent Costs

Feed at 3 cwt. per 2,400 chicks for 8 weeks × 728,000 cockerels	18,000
Supplementary feed on range at 5 lbs per 8 weeks period × 728,000 at 525/ton	40,625
Total	58,825

(*ii*) Broiler Production including provision of foundation stock

(a) Capital Costs

	£
3 incubators at £6,000 each	18,000
Cost of building	2,000
Equipment	600
	20,600

(b) Recurrent Costs

Chick boxes 45*s* per 100 for 472,500 chicks per annum	1,200
2 Labourers at £200 per annum	400
	1,600

(c) Foundation Stock

7,000 females × 700 males day-old broiler parent stock at 5*s* each	2,000
8 Brooder Houses at £2,000 per 1,000	16,000
Laying quarters and equipments at 16*s* per bird	3,600
	21,600

(*iii*) Refrigeration and Storage

Centred Deep Freezer with capacity for 15,000 processed birds	1,000
15 Urban Deep Freezers with capacity for 300 birds at £2,000	30,000
3 Refrigerating vans at £1,000 each	3,000
Handling and disposal	750
	34,750

(*iv*) Turkey production

In order to produce 450,000 turkeys for table in a year the following are needed:

(*a*) *Capital Costs*

Female Breeders	18,000		
Male Breeders	3,600		
Add 20 per cent for mortality	5,000		
	26,000	at £1 10*s* each	39,500
Housing (semi-intensive) at 3*s* per breeder			3,900
Brooder Houses at £200 per 500 units			10,400
Incubators with capacity for 72,000 (approx.)			10,000
Building for the incubators			1,200
Other equipment			150
Total Capital Cost			65,150

(*b*) *Recurrent Costs*

	£
Chicks boxes at 5*s* per 50	2,250
25 Labourers at £120 per head per annum	3,000
Drugs and medication	240
Feed at 1½ cwt per turkey per annum at 30*s* per cwt.	48,600
Total Recurrent Cost	54,090

(*v*) New Hatcheries

Establishment and completion of new hatcheries at Ibadan and Akure at £30,000 per site	60,000

(*vi*) Feed Mills

12 Mills and Mixers together with buildings at £500 each	60,000

APPENDIX IV

COST OF ESTABLISHING PIG BREEDING AND MULTIPLICATION CENTRES

(a) Capital Cost

	£
Establishment and Maintenance of 60 acres paddock at £10/acre	600
Fencing with pig wire at £20/acre	1,200
Feeders, Waters and other equipments	1,000
Fencing and equipping 45 finishing pens at £60/pen	2,700
TOTAL	£ 5,500

(b) Recurrent Costs

Feeding to 100 lbs live weight at 2½ cwts/animal and at £35/ton for 3,600 animals	15,750
Feeding in finishing pen for 6 weeks at 6 lbs per head per day and at £32/ton	12,960
6 Labourers at £120 per annum each	720
Medication at 5*s* per animal per annum	900
TOTAL	£ 30,330

(*ii*) Establishment of New Piggeries (1971–72)

(a) Capital Costs

Erection of 500 pens at £60 per pen	30,000
Establishment of 120 acres of paddock at £50/acre	6,000
TOTAL	£ 36,000

(b) Recurrent Costs.

Feeding medication and labour at £8 10*s* per pit for 7,200 pigs per annum	£61,200

(*iii*) Provision of Slaughtering Facilities for pigs (1972–73)

(a) Capital Costs

To provide one new slaughter building at Ibadan	6,000
To enlarge three others at Ilesha, Odeda and Akure at £2,000 each	6,000
2 Refrigerated vans at £2,000 each	4,000
Capital costs for slaughtering and distribution	21,000
TOTAL	£ 37,000

(b) Recurrent Cost:

Labour, materials, equipment replacement and fees £4 10*s* per pig per annum	£5,400

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Project	Cost (£)				
	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
I. AGRICULTURE					
(i) *Food Production*					
A. Rice	225,100	229,250	250,800	364,450	1,069,600
B. Maize	88,600	118,160	177,240	295,000	679,000
C. Storage and Marketing	20,800	28,400	23,000	23,020	95,220
D. Cassava	2,000	5,000	45,000	50,000	102,000
Sub-total	336,500	380,810	496,040	732,470	1,945,820
(ii) *Fruits and Vegetables*					
A. Plantains and Bananas	7,500	9,300	3,690	—▮	20,400
B. Tomatoes	33,000	77,220	50,000	50,300	210,520
C. Citrus	25,400	46,500	84,250	163,850	320,000
D. Pineapple	23,800	22,600	78,800	69,600	194,800
Sub-total	89,700	155,620	216,650	283,750	745,720
(iii) *Import Substitution Crops*					
A. Cotton	110,000	200,000	350,000	490,000	1,150,000
B. Kenaf	100,000	150,000	250,000	400,000	900,000
Sub-total	210,000	350,000	600,000	890,000	2,050, 000
(iv) *Export Crops*					
A. Special Cocoa Scheme	218,299	346,008	426,020	381,917	1,372,244
B. Rubber	75,000	126,000	232,000	120,550	553,550
C. Oil Palm	68,235	129,000	187,739	206,026	591,000
D. Coffee	25,000	40,000	60,000	50,000	175,000
E. Sugar-Cane	1,800	36,000	60,500	102,500	200,800
Sub-total	388,334	677,008	966,259	860,993	2,892,594
(v) *Provision of Improved Planting Materials*	125,000	286,000	323,500	430,000	1,164,500
(vi) *Development of Farm Mechanisation*	345,700	503,350	619,010	138,400	1,606,460
(vii) *Land Tenure*					
A. Farm Settlement Scheme	252,450	307,600	327,100	303,850	1,191,000
B. Consolidation and Redistribution	50,000	110,500	120,500	93,000	374,000
Sub-total	302,450	418,100	447,600	396,850	1,565,000
(viii) *Fertilizer Supply and Subsidy Programme*	52,500	81,900	111,125	151,375	396,900

LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHERY	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
(*ix*) *Livestock Development*					
A. Poultry	75,000	125,500	200,000	114,500	545,000
B. Piggery	65,500	78,555	81,000	47,305	272,360
C. Dairying	25,000	22,500	20,500	12,000	80,000
D. Beef Cattle	107,520	120,600	192,100	192,000	612,320
E. Production Programme	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
Sub-Total	293,020	367,155	513,600	415,905	1,589,680
(*x*) *Forestry*					
A. Forest Regeneration	100,000	175,000	310,000	165,000	750,000
B. Forest Inventory	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
C. Gmelina	6,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	24,000
D. Teak Development	75,000	100,000	125,000	100,000	400,000
E. Log Control	7,500	12,000	13,500	11,000	44,000
Sub-Total	208,500	317,000	473,500	299,000	1,298,000
(*xi*) *Fisheries*					
A. Inshore Fishing	8,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	42,000
B. Canoe Mechanisation Project	25,000	30,000	25,000	25,000	105,000
C. Freshwater Fish Farm	50,000	75,000	75,000	50,000	250,000
D. Experimental Fish Farm	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
E. Construction of Fisheries Terminal	30,000	35,000	40,000	20,000	125,000
Sub-Total	133,000	170,000	174,000	125,000	602,000
TOTAL	634,520	854,155	1,161,100	839,905	3,489,680
GRAND TOTAL:					
(*i*) AGRICULTURE	1,850,184	2,852,788	3,780,184	3,883,838	12,366,994
(*ii*) LIVESTOCK FORESTRY AND FISHERY	634,520	854,155	1,161,100	839,905	3,489,680
TOTAL	2,484,704	2,706,943	4,941,284	4,723,743	15,856,674

WESTERN NIGERIA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

Projects	*Year*	*Total Estimated Cost* £
Oil Palm	1970–71	102,500
	1971–72	115,000
	1972–73	83,750
	1973–74	65,250
Sub-Total		366,500
Rubber	1970–71	10,000
	1971–72	27,500
	1972–73	20,500
	1973–74	22,000
Sub-Total		80,000
Citrus	1970–71	3,750
	1971–72	5,000
	1972–73	1,250
	1973–74	—
Sub-Total		10,000
Cashew	1970–71	—
	1971–72	810
	1972–73	750
	1973–74	—
Sub-Total		1,560
Pineapple	1970–71	6,000
	1971–72	6,000
	1972–73	6,000
	1973–74	—
Sub-Total		18,000
Pasture Development and Second Cattle Ranch	1970–71	17,500
	1971–72	22,500
	1972–73	23,000
	1973–74	22,000
Sub-Total		85,000

APPENDIX VI—contd.

Projects	*Year*	*Total Estimated Cost* £
Poultry Establishment . .	1970–71	2,000
Market Gardening . . .	1971–72	2,400
Fish Farm	1970–71	3,750
Oil Mill Installation		
(*a*) Colin	1970–71	40,000
	1971–72	35,000
Sub-Total		75,000
(*b*) Stork Mill (Lomiro) . .	1970–71	100,000
	1971–72	100,000
	1972–73	100,000
Sub-Total	—	300,000
(*c*) Stork Mill, Irele . . .	1972–73	100,000
GRAND TOTAL . . .	—	1,044,210

Note: It is not possible to complete the tree crop projects within the plan period. The four-year plan therefore is an extract from a master plan for the seven years 1969–70 to 1976–77.

APPENDIX VII

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION

AGENCY	YEAR				TOTAL
	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	£
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.	2,484,704	3,706,943	4,941,284	4,723,743	15,856,674
Western Nigeria Development Corporation.	285,500	314,210	335,250	109,250	1,044,210
Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation	168,016	170,000	173,100	210,000	721,116
GRAND TOTAL . . .	2,938,220	4,191,153	5,449,634	5,042,993	17,622,000

APPENDIX VIII

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY PROJECT

MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

	1st Year 1970–71	*2nd Year 1971–72*	*3rd Year 1972–73*	*4th Year 1973–74*	£ *Total*
1. Small Scale Enterprises Development.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000
2. Matching Grants for Self-Help.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000
3. Rural Integrated Development.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000
4. Development of the Co-operative Movement.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000
5. Arts and Craft Products Catalogue.	250	250	250	250	1,000
6. Tourism	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
7. Rehabilitation of NIFINCO Factory.	350,000	350,000	—	—	700,000
8. Second Wood Industry	180,000	180,000	90,000	—	450,000
9. Blanket Towels Industry	10,000	10,000	—	—	20,000
10. Bicycle	130,000	70,000	—	—	200,000
11. Soap/Detergent	—	100,000	50,000	—	150,000
12. Cement	—	140,000	140,000	70,000	350,000
13. Hygienic Cotton Wool and Bandages.	50,000	50,000	—	—	100,000
14. Glass/Bottle	—	150,000	50,000	—	200,000
15. Ceramic	80,000	160,000	160,000	—	400,000
16. Starch	—	60,000	120,000	120,000	300,000
17. Cotton Ginnery/Plantation.	—	24,000	48,000	48,000	120,000
18. Tomato Puree/Plantation.	—	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
19. Inland Fishery	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000
20. Pulp Paper	—	—	150,000	150,000	300,000
21. Electric Wire and Cable	—	—	75,000	75,000	150,000
22. Industrial Estate	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	500,000
TOTAL	1,400,250	1,944,250	1,533,250	1,113,250	5,991,000

APPENDIX IX

WESTERN NIGERIA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
EXISTING INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Project	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	£ *Total*
Vegetable Oils (Nigeria Limited	250,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	500,000
Nigerian Shoe and Rubber Products Company Limited	280,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	580,000
Askar of Nigeria Limited	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	70,000
Lafia Hotel	7,000	15,000	15,000	—	37,000
Pepsi-Cola Project	15,000	15,000	15,000	—	45,000
Nigersol Construction Company Limited	75,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	175,000
Nigerian Water Resources Development Limited	27,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	57,000
TOTAL	674,000	415,000	235,000	140,000	1,464,000

APPENDIX X

WESTERN NIGERIA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
NEW INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Project	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Abbatoir Company	30,000	10,000	10,000	—	50,000
Livestock Feedmill	50,000	25,000	25,000	—	100,000
Bottle Project	150,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	300,000
Western State Development Bank for (small industries)	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	100,000
TOTAL	250,000	155,000	90,000	55,000	550,000
Plus Total of Existing projects	674,000	415,000	235,000	140,000	1,464,000
Grand Total of Existing and New projects £	924,000	570,000	325,000	195,000	2,014,000

APPENDIX XI

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total* £
Ministry of Trade and Industry	1,400,250	1,944,250	1,533,250	1,113,250	5,991,000
Western Nigeria Development Corporation	924,000	570,000	325,000	195,000	2,014,000
Commerce and Finance	1,125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	1,500,000
TOTAL	3,449,250	2,639,250	1,983,250	1,433,250	9,505,000

APPENDIX XII

WESTERN STATE ROAD PROGRAMME, 1970–74

Cost £'000

Project	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
WESTERN STATE:					
1. Ido-Ayegun-Igbo-Ora	0.100	0.050	0.050	—	0.200
2. Ondo-Ore	0.200	0.110	0.100	0.100	0.510
3. Ile-Ondo	0.200	0.100	0.100	—	0.400
4. Akure-Ondo	0.400	0.300	0.200	0.103	1.003
5. Igbara Oke-Ilaro	0.040	0.030	0.018	—	0.088
6. Ipole-Awo-Ido	0.040	0.030	0.020	0.010	0.100
7. Ile-Omoba-Ikole (Bridge Works)	0.100	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.250
8. Ijesha-Oke-Igbo	0.050	0.025	0.025	—	0.100
9. Okitipupa-Igbokuda	0.050	0.025	0.025	—	0.100
10. Ibadan-Eleta-Olodo	0.050	0.030	0.011	—	0.091
11. Ongaraga-Abigi	0.100	0.050	0.050	—	0.200
12. Okeluse-Ikoba	0.040	0.030	0.011	—	0.081
13. Owo-Ikere-Iwa-Ekpetu	0.050	0.025	0.025	—	0.100
14. Ode-Omu-	0.050	0.036	0.020	—	0.106
15. Igbo-Ora-Ipaupa	0.050	0.025	0.025	—	0.100
16. Idanre-Ipoka	0.050	0.020	0.020	0.026	0.116
17. Okede-Omifunfun	0.030	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.090
18. Ketuna-Ibokun-Igbo — Ipoke-Ora-Ile	0.050	0.070	0.050	0.030	0.200
19. Inomi-Ile-Ikere	0.050	0.070	0.050	0.030	0.200
20. Abeokuta-Magarnu	0.100	0.300	0.240	0.200	0.840
21. Ibadan-Eleo-Awonuko	0.200	0.300	0.191	0.100	0.791
22. Gbongan-Osogbo-Okuku	0.200	0.300	0.400	0.100	1.000
23. Improvements to various Minor Roads	0.272	0.131	0.088	0.006	0.497
24. Ibadan Drainage Scheme	0.300	0.200	0.150	0.100	0.750
25. Plant and Equipment	0.100	0.200	0.100	0.100	0.500
TOTAL	2.872	2.527	2.039	0.973	8.413

WATER SUPPLIES SCHEMES, 1970–74

No.	Details of Water Schemes	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
1.	Okitipupa/Irele/Ilutitun Igbotako/Ode-Aye	36,000	12,000	8,000	4,000	60,000
2.	Igbara-Oke/Igbara-Odo Itata/Ijare/Ilaje	54,000	18,000	12,000	6,000	90,000
3.	Ikirun/Iregbaja/Ada	240,000	80,000	50,000	30,000	400,000
4.	Ijebu-Ijesha/Imesi-Ile/Erinmo Ese-Oke/Ese-Odo/Ibokun/Ijeda	360,000	120,000	80,000	40,000	600,000
5.	Ilon/Erin/Ibolo	24,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	40,000
6.	Ikdo/Aiyede/Iaban/Uahi/Ilogbo (Temporary Scheme)	102,000	34,000	23,000	11,000	170,000
7.	Ibadan	1,200,000	400,000	267,000	133,000	2,000,000
8.	Ado-Ekiti	36,000	12,000	8,000	4,000	60,000
9.	Ijebu-Ode Water Supply Improvement and Extension	72,000	24,000	16,000	8,000	120,000
10.	Aiyetoro	27,000	9,000	6,000	3,000	45,000
11.	Oyan water supply improvements	6,000	2,000	2,000	—	10,000
12.	Oba/Eko-Ende/Okuku/Inisha	36,000	12,000	8,000	4,000	60,000
13.	Ikole/Tapa/Aiyedun/Oye/Itapa/Ijesha/Ara	360,000	120,000	80,000	40,000	600,000
14.	Ora/Oke-Ila (Extension from Ila)	30,000	10,000	7,000	3,000	50,000
15.	Tapa/Igangan/Aiyete (Extension from Eruwa)	42,000	14,000	10,000	4,000	70,000
16.	Idogo (Extension from Ilaro)	12,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
17.	Ifo/Arigbajo/Ewekoro/Coker Farm/Itori/Wasimi/Abalabi	60,000	20,000	15,000	5,000	100,000
18.	Ajowa/Omuo/Ode/Ise/Emure/Tworoko	12,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
19.	Mako/Idofa/Afonyin/Ilara	48,000	16,000	12,000	4,000	80,000
20.	Ifewara/Iwara	48,000	16,000	12,000	4,000	80,000
21.	Ilon/Subu/Ijagba/Imoru	26,000	9,000	6,000	3,000	44,000
22.	Idomi/Idomi (Temporary Scheme)	42,000	14,000	10,000	4,000	70,000
23.	Igbogila/Sawonjo	48,000	16,000	12,000	4,000	80,000
24.	Aiyetoro/Okitipupa	48,000	16,000	12,000	4,000	80,000
25.	Oke-Igbo/Ifetedo	42,000	14,000	10,000	4,000	70,000
26.	Ogotun	21,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	35,000
27.	Araromi Obu	24,000	8,000	6,000	2,000	40,000
28.	Ijebu-Igbo Improvement and Extension to Owu/Ikija	54,000	18,000	10,000	8,000	90,000
29.	New Ikeji (Extension from Ipetu)	24,000	8,000	6,000	2,000	40,000
30.	Imeyin (Improvement)	18,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	30,000
31.	Ogbomosho/Ikeyi (Extension from Ogbomosho)	42,000	14,000	7,000	7,000	70,000
32.	Ogbagba/Telemu/Aahamu/Ikire-Ile	30,000	10,000	7,000	3,000	50,000
33.	Igbetti (Temporary Scheme)	42,000	14,000	8,000	6,000	70,000
34.	Ilesha (Improvement)	93,000	30,000	20,000	7,000	150,000

No.	Details of Water Schemes	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
35.	Ire/Otun/Iresi/Igbajo	30,000	10,000	7,000	3,000	50,000
36.	Aramoko (Extension from Ado-Ekiti)	21,000	6,000	6,000	3,000	36,000
37.	Ikire/Apomu/Ikoyi	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	100,000
38.	Kishi/Igbodo/Igbeti	30,000	10,000	7,000	3,000	50,000
39.	Oke-Ero/Igosun/Iero	30,000	10,000	7,000	3,000	50,000
40.	Ishan/Aiyede/Ijero/Iddo/Ifaki/Otun/Ipoti (Main Scheme)	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	100,000
41.	Akungba/Supare/Oba/Idoani/Oka/Ishua/Ifira/Ukpe	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	100,000
42.	Ijigbo/Ola/Oko	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	100,000
43.	Isaolo/Apaaro	7,000	2,000	1,000	—	10,000
44.	Igbole/Ala	6,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
45.	Water supply Investigation and Consultants Fees	150,000	50,000	35,000	15,000	250,000
46.	Abeokuta Water Supply	90,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	150,000
47.	Hydrological Investigations	10,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	16,000
48.	Contract 43 Schemes: Outstanding Bills	60,000	20,000	15,000	5,000	100,000
49.	Ilaro Water Scheme	12,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	20,000
50.	Owo/Emure-Ile/Ipele (Extensions from Owo)	21,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	35,000
51.	Otta Treatment Plant	18,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	30,000
52.	Okemosi Treatment Plant	9,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	15,000
53.	Iperu/Ogere Booster Station	45,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	75,000
54.	Ibadan Water-Supply Extension to Distribution System and Emergency Scheme	102,000	35,000	25,000	13,000	175,000
55.	Ikare Improvement	30,000	10,000	7,000	3,000	50,000
56.	Extensions and Improvements to Existing Schemes and Miscellaneous	80,000	27,000	18,000	9,000	134,000
57.	Rural Water Supplies Investigations	12,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
58.	Sinking of Wells and Improvements to Existing Boreholes	42,000	14,000	10,000	4,000	70,000
59.	Lalupon Scheme	24,000	8,000	6,000	2,000	40,000
60.	Iua Ogbese Improvement	12,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
61.	Ifon/Ikare provision of Treatment Plant	12,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
62.	Effon-Alaye	6,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
63.	Osiele-Odeda	6,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
64.	Ipokia	12,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
65.	Ilaiade	12,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
66.	Owena/Idewa	12,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	20,000
	TOTAL £	4,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000	7,500,000

APPENDIX XIIIB

SUMMARY OF WATER AND SEWERAGE SCHEMES 1970–74

SCHEMES		*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
Water Schemes		4,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000	7,500,000
Ibadan Sewerage Disposal		150,000	900,000	1,500,000	1,495,000	4,045,000
TOTAL	£	4,650,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	1,995,000	1,545,000

APPENDIX XIV

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES PROJECTS 1970–71

Projects	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
1. General Hospital, Ibadan	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	120,000
2. 4 Dental Centres (Ado-Ekiti, Ile-Ife, Oyo, Ondo)	5,000	10,000	10,000	7,000	32,000
3. 9 District Hospitals (Idanre, Iseyin, Ifetedo/Okeigbo, Ikirun, Ila-Orangun, Ipetu-Ijesha, Gbongan, Otun-Ekiti, Igbara Oke/Igbara-Odo)	300,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	900,000
4. 1 Maxillo-Facial Unit, Ibadan	10,000	10,000	—	—	20,000
5. 9 Health Centres (Atan, Moniya, Akanran, Aiebamidele, Ala, Akunnu, Owena, Igboho, Odo	90,000	90,000	135,000	135,000	450,000
6. 8 Health Offices (Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Akure, Ibadan, Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ogbomosho, Oyo)	10,000	15,000	75,000	60,000	160,000
7. 2 Leprosy Hospitals (Abeokuta, Akure)	10,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	100,000
8. T. B. Wards at Jericho Chest Clinic	5,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	40,000
9. Aro Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital, Abeokuta	5,000	150,000	200,000	145,000	500,000
10. Orthopaedic Hospital, Ibadan	5,000	50,000	145,000	100,000	300,000
11. Improvement to Existing Hospitals and Medical Institutions	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000
12. Completion of Spill-Over Projects, Training etc.	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,000,000
13. Medical Equipment Apparatus, Vehicles, etc.	40,000	35,000	30,000	45,000	150,000
14. Net Induced Recurrent Expenditure	407,000	395,000	265,000	373,000	1,440,000
TOTAL £	1,312,000	1,360,000	1,470,000	1,470,000	5,612,000

APPENDIX XV

SUMMARY OF EDUCATION PROGRAMMES, 1970–74

	1970–71 £*m.*	*1971–72* £*m.*	*1972–73* £*m*	*1973–74* £*m.*	*Total* £*m.*
Primary . .	2.000	4.000	4.000	1.000	11.000
Seconday . .	0.320	1.280	0.900	0.640	3.200
Technicl . .	0.200	0.800	0.600	0.400	2.000
TeacherTraining .	0.196	0.781	0.588	0.392	1.957
Universty of Ife .	2.200	0.800	1.600	0.900	5.500
Others* . .	0.084	0.339	0.252	0.168	0.843
TOTAL . .	5.000	8.000	8.000	3.500	24.500

* Includes Library, Publications Block and Equipment, Audio-Visual Aid, Scholarships Loans, Bursaries, etc.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING PROJECTS, 1970-74

APPENDIX XVI

No	Projects	1970-71 £m.	1971-72 £m.	1972-73 £m.	1973-74 £m.	Total £'m
1.	Land Titles Registry	0.030	0.030	0.040	0.050	0.150
2.	General Physical Plan for the State	0.020	0.025	0.025	0.030	0.100
3.	Plans for Priority Towns	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.014
4.	Layout of Urban Development Areas, Industrial and Residential Estates, etc.	0.150	0.150	0.200	0.225	0.725
5.	Special Mapping	0.080	0.100	0.100	0.120	0.400
6.	New Divisional Offices and Residential Quarters	0.020	0.025	0.025	0.030	0.100
7.	Financial Assistance to Planning Authorities, Mortgage Loans to Housing Corporation, etc.	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.350	0.950
8.	Development of Survey School, Oyo	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.061
		0.517	0.548	0.609	0.826	2.500

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, 1970-74

APPENDIX XVII

Projects	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	£'000 Total
1. Rural Development Self-help	10,000	18,000	30,000	33,000	91,000
2. Women Programme	10,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	80,000
3. Development of Sports	60,000	80,000	90,000	200,000	430,000
4. Girls' Approved School	10,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	75,000
5. Boys' Approved School	5,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	45,000
6. Citizenship and Leadership Training	3,000	15,000	30,000	40,000	88,000
7. Social Education	3,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	83,000
8. Expansion of Social Welfare Services	5,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	75,000
9. Youth Services	5,000	10,000	15,000	25,000	55,000
10. Adult Education	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	50,000
11. Remand Homes	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	70,000
12. Staff Development	8,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	58,000
TOTAL	134,000	268,000	335,000	463,000	1,200,000

APPENDIX XVIII

ELECTRICITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1ST PHASE

Abeokuta Scheme
- Iboro
- Igbogila
- Akanin
- Ketu
- Imala

Ibadan Scheme
- Asejire
- Lanlate
- Eruwa
- Igbo-Ora
- Wasimi
- Moniya
- Fada
- Apomu
- Ikire

Shagamu Scheme
- Imusin
- Ijebu-Ife
- Owu/Ikija
- Esure
- Ibefun
- Agbowa
- Omu

Ilofa Scheme
- Ora
- Otun
- Ikun
- Iddo
- Ifaki
- Ila

Akure Scheme
- Aramoko
- Efon-Alaiye
- Oke-Igbo/Ifetedo
- Alade

Erin-Ile Scheme
- Akinmorin
- Ilora
- Okuwatedo
- Fiditi
- Ajasa

2ND PHASE

Abeokuta Scheme
- Osiele
- Odeda
- Alabata

Ibadan Scheme
- Lalupon

Erin-Ile Scheme
- Oluponna
- Ilobu
- Ifon
- Igbajo
- Otan-Aiyegbaju
- Iresi
- Oyan Osu
- Ibokun
- Okemesi

Iseyin Scheme
- Iseyin
- Ado Awaiye
- Oke-Iho
- Ilero
- Iganna
- Iwere
- Ipapo
- Okalea
- Otu
- Ago-Are
- Shaki

Akuri Scheme
- Ikole
- Omuo
- Oro
- Ore
- Aye
- Agbabu
- Adekanle
- Ilutitun
- Ogbode
- Ilara
- Igbara Oke
- Ipetu
- Igbara Odo
- Ilawe
- Ise-Ekiti
- Emure Ekiti

TOTALS — 1st Phase — 36
2nd Phase — 43

79

TABLE 1

PILOT PROJECT FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION

(all in Nigerian £)

Period and Project Phase	*Government Staff/Kind*	*Government Cash*	*Government Total*	*U.N.D.P. Staff*	*U.N.D.P. Equipment etc*	*U.N.D.P. Total*
PHASE 1						
November, 1969 to June, 1971	147,600	151,800	299,400	152,000	62,000	214,000
July, 1971 to March 1972	47,000	95,000	142,000	116,000	50,000	166,000
April, 1972 to March 1973	52,000	63,000	115,000	112,000	36,000	148,000
April, 1973 to March, 1974	56,000	56,000	112,000	100,000	25,000	125,000
TOTAL	302,600	365,800	668,400	480,000	173,000	653,000

TABLE 2

PRE-VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME (UNICEF SPONSORED)

(all figures in Nigerian £)

Period and Project Phase	*Government Staff/Kind*	*Government Cash*	*Government Total*	*UNICEF Staff*	*UNICEF Equipment etc.*	*UNICEF Total*
PHASE 1						
November, 1969 to June, 1971	550	7,950	8,500	—	16,200	16,200
July, 1971 to March, 1972	2,700	1,750	4,450	—	3,600	3,600
April, 1972 to March, 1973	3,600	2,650	6,250	—	4,800	4,800
April, 1973 to March, 1974	3,600	2,650	6,250	—	5,600	5,600
TOTAL	10,950	15,000	25,450	—	30,200	30,200

TABLE 3

KOLA PILOT SCHEME (DUTCH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

(all figures in Nigerian £)

Period and Project Phase	*Government Staff/Kind*	*Government Cash*	*Government Total*	*Dutch TA Staff*	*Dutch TA Equipment etc.*	*Dutch TA Total*
PHASE I						
November, 1969 to June, 1971	7,700	23,900	31,600	21,500	13,100	34,600
July, 1971 to March, 1972	4,770	4,530	9,300	15,280	3,670	18,950
April, 1972 to March, 1973	4,770	9,530	14,300	20,300	4,320	24,700
April, 1973 to March, 1974	4,770	10,330	15,100	20,300	7,220	22,600
TOTAL	22,010	48,290	70,300	77,540	28,310	105,850

APPENDIX XX

RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION: GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION

	1970–74
	£
November, 1969 to June, 1971	339,500
July, 1971 to March, 1972	155,750
April, 1972 to March, 1973	135,550
April, 1973 to March, 1974	133,350
£	764,150

PROJECTED CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF STATUTORY CORPORATIONS 1970–71 TO 1973–74

APPENDIX XXI

	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total* £
Western Nigeria Development Corporation	200,000	400,000	400,000	600,000	1,600,000
Western Nigeria Finance Corporation	—	—	100,000	150,000	250,000
Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation	—	—	—	10,000	10,000
Western Nigeria Water Corporation	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	520,000
Western Nigeria Printin Corporation	—	—	1,000	1,500	2,500
Western Nigeria Housing Corporation	20,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	130,000
Western Nigeria Sports Council	—	—	—	—	—
Total	320,000	550,000	681,000	961,500	2,512,500

APPENDIX XXII

I.—RECURRENT EXPENDITURE 1964–65 TO 1973–74

£

ACTUAL					ESTIMATE	PROJECTION			
1964–65	*1965–66*	*1966–67*	*1967–68*	*1968–69*	*1969–70*	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*
20,899,106	24,210,492	20,730,497	22,251,875	24,798,875	25,158,210	23,600,000	26,300,000	27,900,000	30,000,000

II.—RECURRENT REVENUE 1964–65 TO 1973–74

£

ACTUAL				*Estimate (Revised)*	PROJECTION			
1964–65	*1965–66*	*1966–67*	*1967–68*	*1969–70*	*1970–71*	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*
20,871,000	22,396,000	29,964,000	23,034,000	27,338,754	30,200,000	34,300,000	38,800,000	44,100,000

APPENDIX XXIII

TOTAL REVENUE (CAPITAL RECEIPTS) 1970–71 TO 1973–74 PROJECTIONS

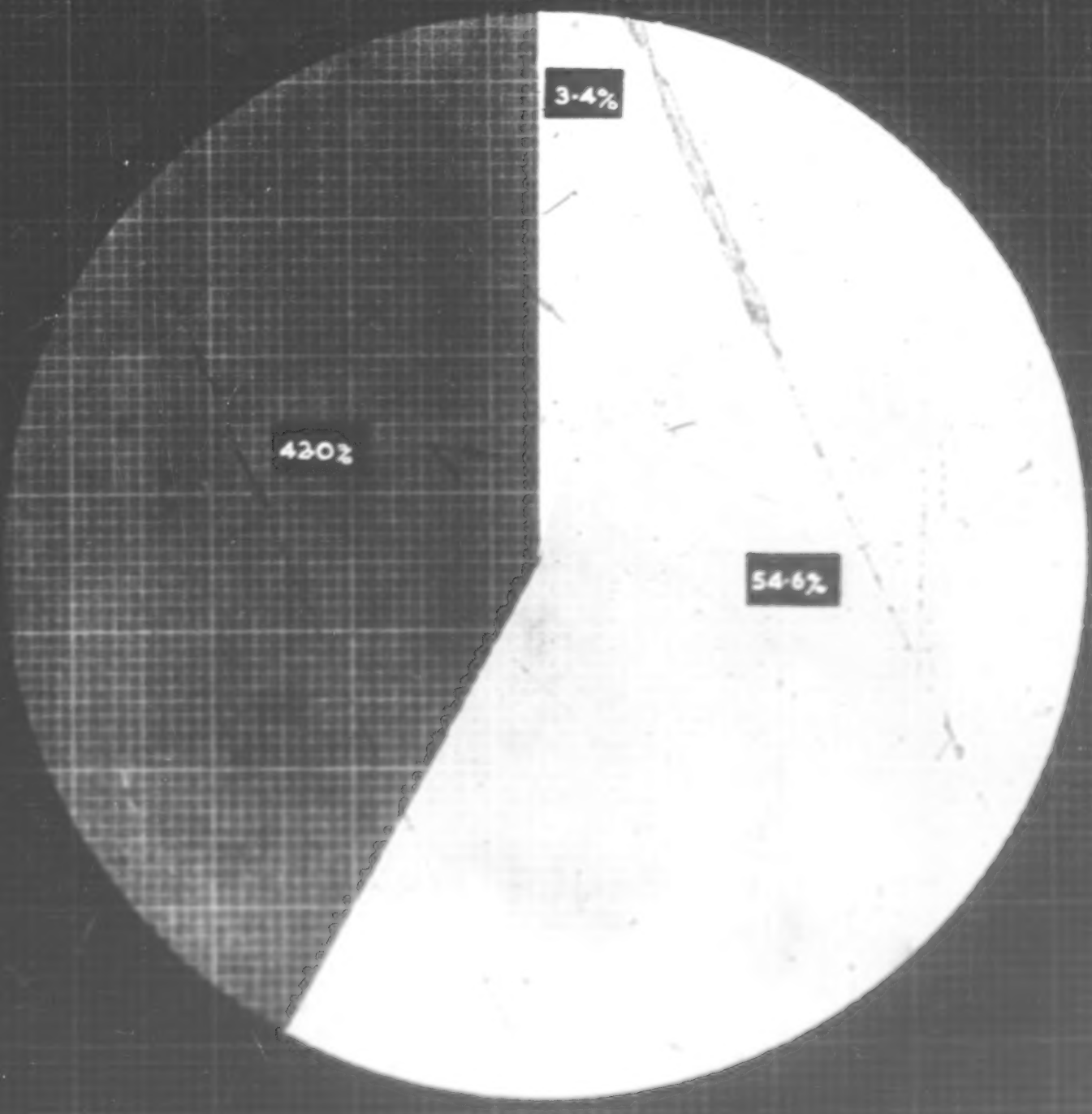
	1970–71	*1971–72*	*1972–73*	*1973–74*	*Total* £
1. Recurrent Budget Surplus	6,000,000	8,000,000	10,900,000	14,100,000	39,600,000
2. Grants from the Marketing Board	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	25,500,000
3. Capital Receipts of Corporations	320,000	550,000	681,000	961,500	2,512,500
Total	12,320,000	14,550,000	18,081,000	22,061,500	67,612,500

APPENDIX XXIV

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SECTORS

Economic	*Total Cost £*	*Percentage*
1. Agriculture	14,053,000	16.1
2. Livestock, Forestry and Fishery	3,569,000	4.1
3. Industrial Development	8,005,000	9.2
4. Commerce and Finance	1,500,000	1.7
5. Fuel and Power (Electricity)	1,000,000	1.2
6. Transport	8,413,000	9.7
	36,540,000	42.0
Social		
1. Educaton (including University of Ife)	24,500,000	28.1
2. Healthand Medical Services	5,612,000	6.4
3. Water Supplies	7,500,000	8.6
4. Town and Country Planning	2,500,000	2.9
5. Social Development	1,200,000	1.4
6. Rural Employment Promotion	764,150	0.9
7. Home Affairs and Information	1,500,000	1.7
8. Ibadan Sewerage Disposal	4,045,000	4.6
	47,621,150	54.6
Administration		
1. Judicial (Courts)	800,000	0.9
2. Administrative Buildings	2,200,000	2.5
	3,000,000	3.4
Summary		
Economic	36,540,000	42.0
Social	47,621,150	54.6
Administration	3,000,000	3.4
Gross Total	87,161,150	100.0
Less Underspending (17 per cent)	15,008,000	
TOTAL	72,153,150	

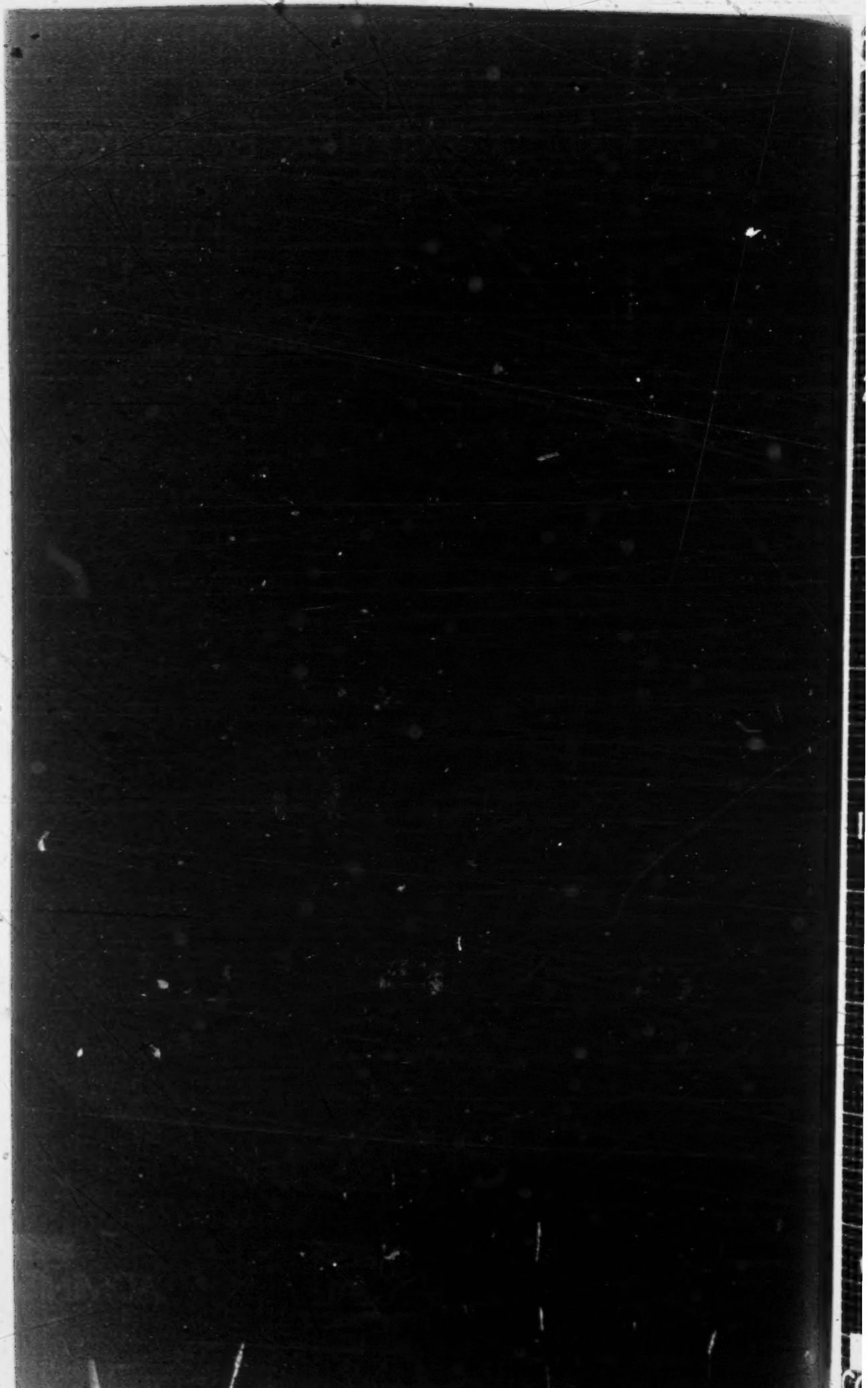
OTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SECTORS 1970–74



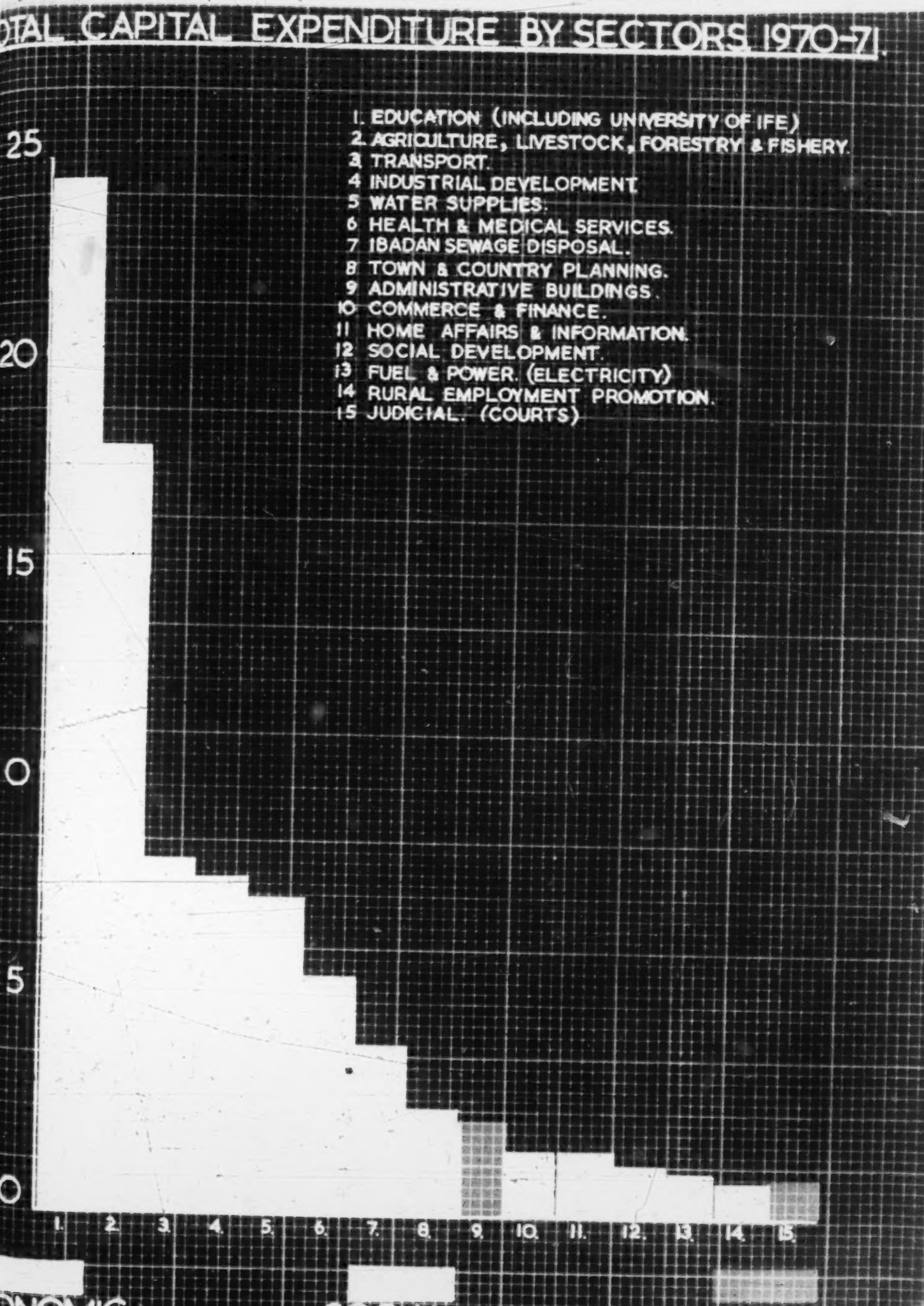
ECONOMIC SERVICES

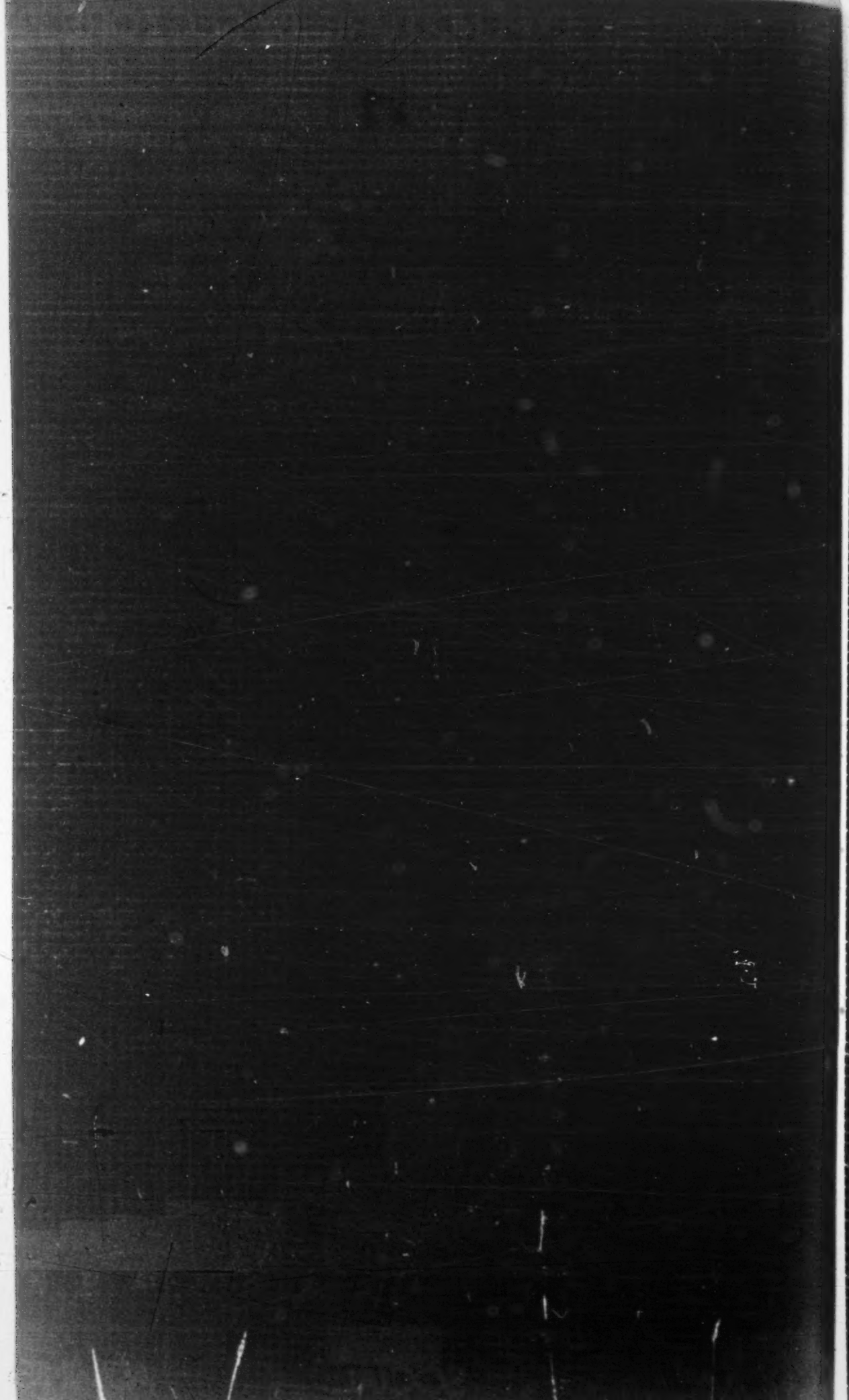
SOCIAL SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION

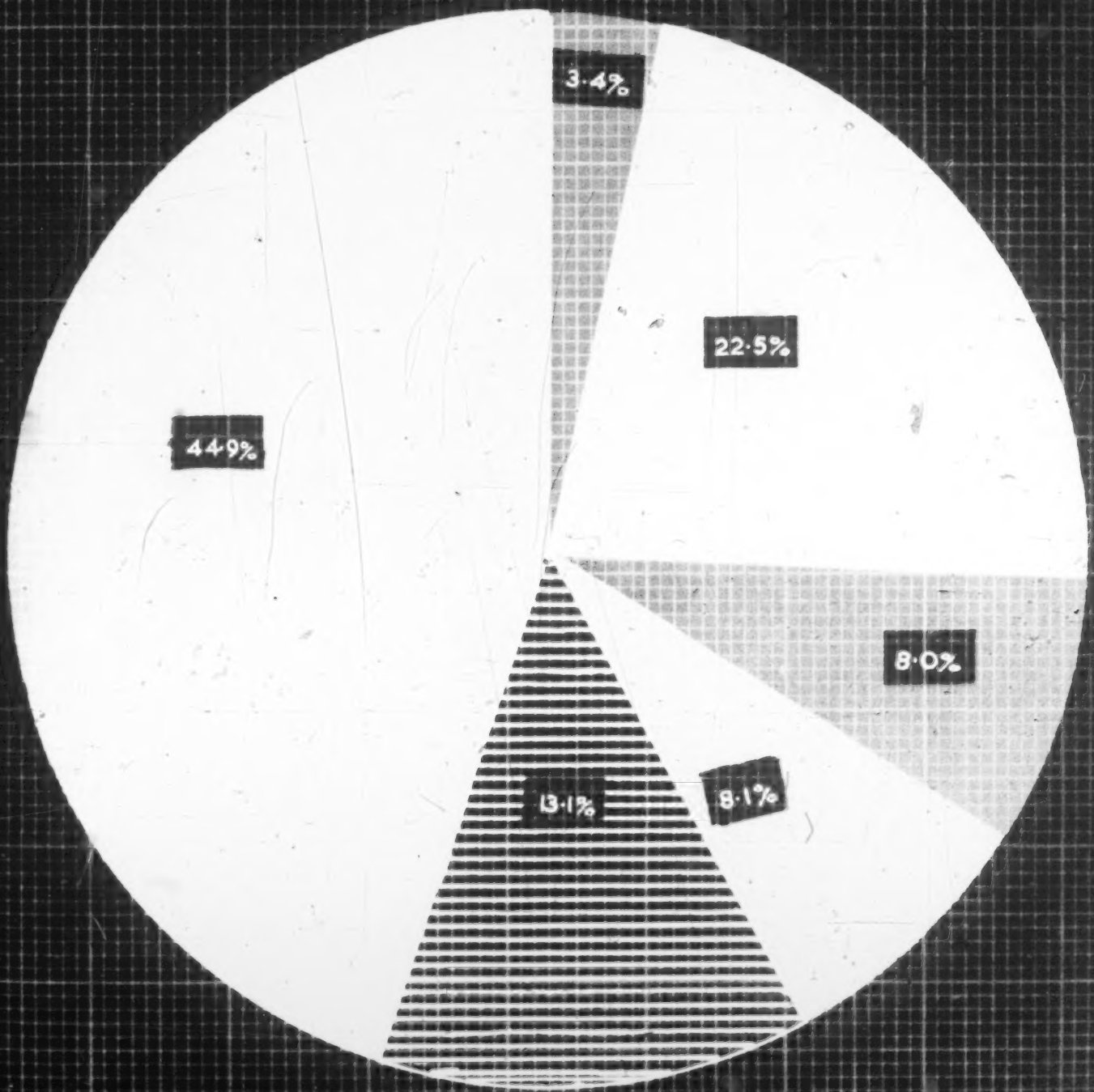


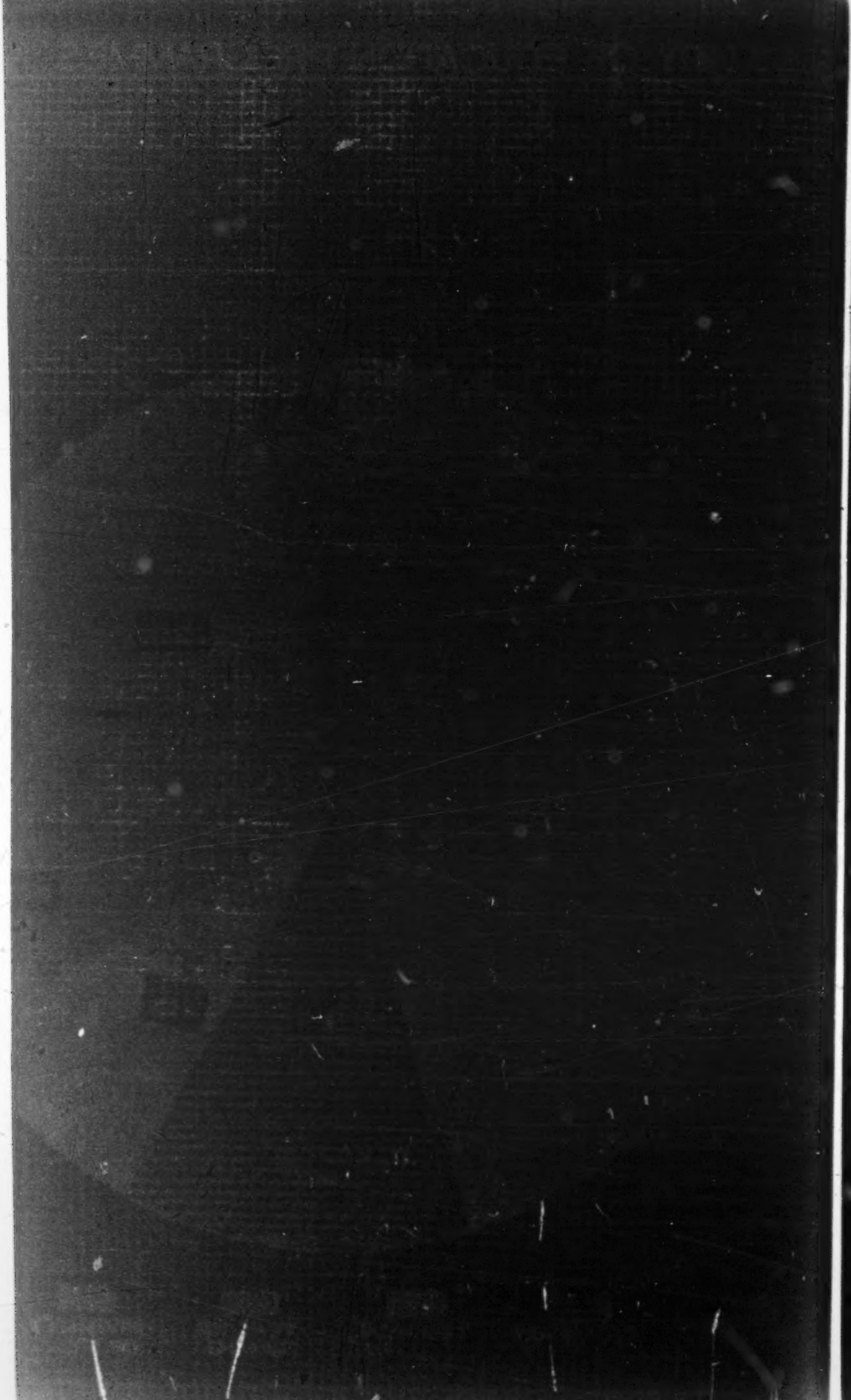
OTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SECTORS 1970-71.



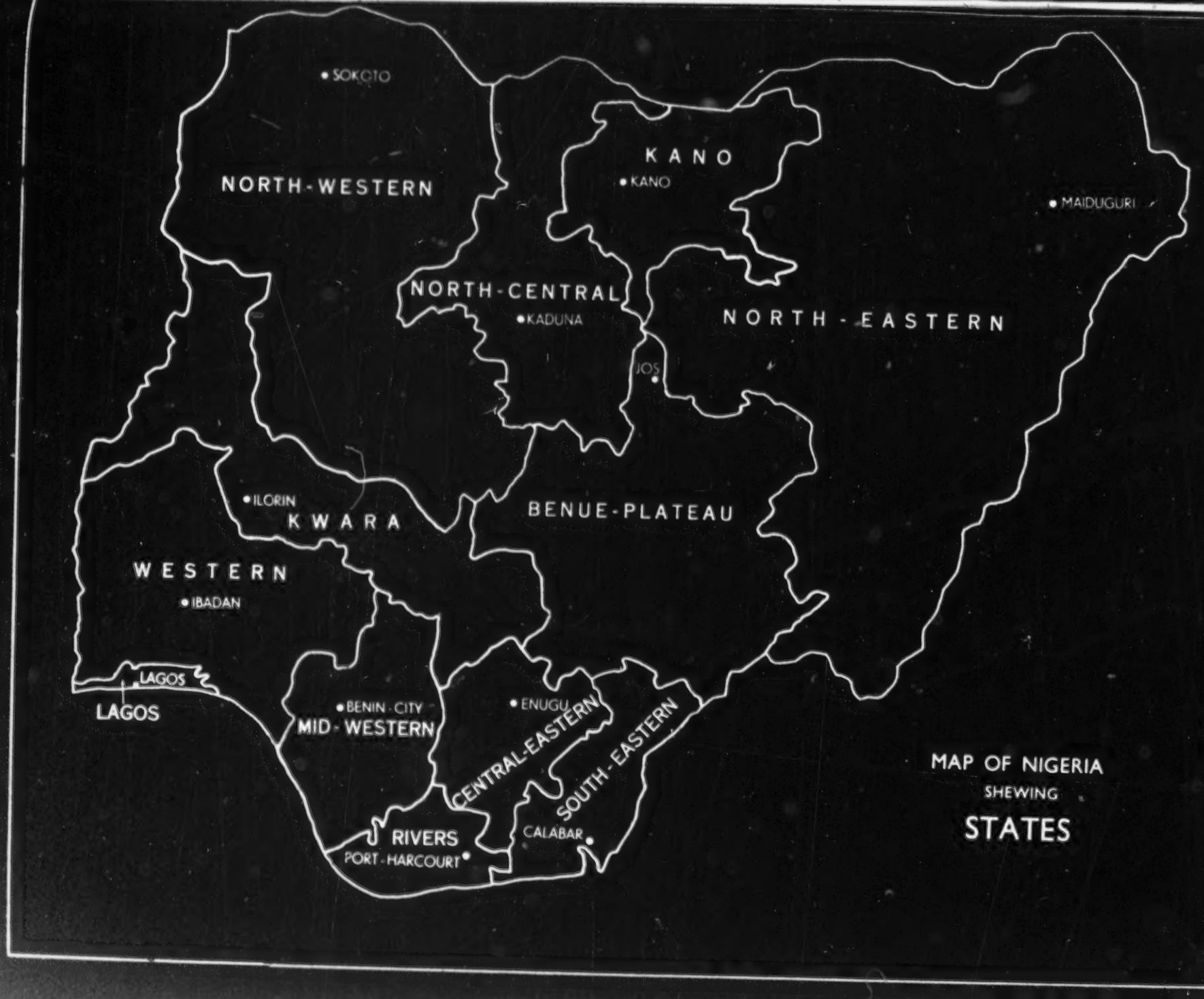


SUMMARY OF EDUCATION PROGRAMMES. 1970–74





MAP OF WESTERN STATE
KWARA STATE
MILES 20 0 20 40 60 80 MILES
(DIVISIONS)
NORTHERN-OYO
Shaki
SOUTHERN OYO
Ogbomosho
N.W. OSHUN
N.E.-OSHUN
Ikirun
KWARA STATE
EKITI NORTH
Ijero
Ikole
Oyo
Oshogbo
OSHUN CENTRAL
IJESHA NORTH
EKITI WEST
EKITI CENTRAL
Ado-Ekiti
Ijebu-Jesha
IBARAPA
Eruwa
IBADAN
Iwo
OSHUN SOUTH
Ilesha
IJESHA SOUTH
Ife
IFE
Ikere
EKITI SOUTH
Ikare
AKOKO
Ibadan
IBADAN CITY AREA
EGBADO
Abeokuta
EGBA
Ilaro
REMO
Shagamu
IJEBU
Ijebu-Ode
Ondo
ONDO
Akure
AKURE
Owo
OWO
Okitipupa
OKITIPUPA
LAGOS STATE
BENIN-CITY
MID WESTERN STATE
BIGHT OF BENIN
3°E
4°
5°
6°E
9°N
6°N


SOKOTO
NORTH-WESTERN
KANO
KANO
MAIDUGURI
NORTH-CENTRAL
KADUNA
NORTH-EASTERN
JOS
ILORIN
KWARA
BENUE-PLATEAU
WESTERN
IBADAN
LAGOS
LAGOS
BENIN-CITY
MID-WESTERN
ENUGU
CENTRAL-EASTERN
SOUTH-EASTERN
RIVERS
PORT-HARCOURT
CALABAR
MAP OF NIGERIA
SHEWING
STATES